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CSSR DAILY MARKS MBFR ANNIVERSARY, PRAISES SOCIALIST PROPOSALS

AU311114 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 80 p 7

[CTK report: "Seven Years Since the Vienna Talks Have Begun; The Peace Endeavors of the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] The seventh anniversary of the beginning of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the numerical strength of troops and of armament in Central Europe, that falls on 30 October, recalls the long years of the endeavors of the socialist countries--members of the Warsaw Pact--aimed at reducing the danger of armed confrontation in the center of the European Continent.

The proposal of the socialist countries of 10 June this year provides a realistic possibility of concluding the first agreement that envisages the reduction of the number of Soviet and American troops. In the first stage, the proposal counts on the withdrawal of 13,000 American and 20,000 Soviet troops in addition to the contingent that was already withdrawn from the GDR. The other participants in the talks would reduce the number of their troops and their armaments in the second stage.

The outcome of these reductions would also be the fixing of equal collective ceilings for the numerical strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe at 900,000 members of armed forces each, from which figure--as the West had proposed--each side would have 700,000 ground force members.

Despite these realistic proposals, agreement has not been arrived at. The so-called asymetric model for the withdrawal of ground troops, on which the Western states insist, namely proceeds from the assumption that the socialist states will withdraw from the Central European theater three times as many soldiers as the NATO states. The socialist states cannot permit such a weakening of their defense capability.

The participants in the May session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states emphasized that a further procrastination of the Vienna negotiations is untenable.

The nations of the European countries expect that the further course of the negotiations in Vienna--with good political will on both sides--will make it possible to begin with the elaboration of the first agreement, a matter that would be a significant contribution to the further relaxation of international tension.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ICELAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER JOHANNESSON

Arrival 3 Nov

AU031534 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov (BTA)--Mr Olafur Johannesson, minister for foreign affairs of Iceland, arrived here today. At Sofia airport he was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

During his 3-day official visit the guest will meet his Bulgarian counterpart and will be received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The possibilities for developing bilateral relations and some topical international issues will be discussed.

Official Talks

AU031800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] On 3 November at the Lozenetz Residence official talks between Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Olafur Johannesson, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iceland, began. The talks are attended by officials of the two countries, as well as by the two countries' ambassadors, Georgi Andreev and Haraldur Kroyer.

Further on Talks

AU032045 Sofia, 3 Nov (BTA)--The Madrid meeting figured high on the agenda of the talks between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Iceland, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Olafur Johannesson, which began here today.

The two ministers expressed hope that the Madrid meeting will proceed in a constructive spirit and that it will end in success. They stressed the significance of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference for European Security and Cooperation and said they stood for its strict observance.

Declaring the commitment of both Bulgaria and Iceland to the process of detente, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Olafur Johannesson expressed the readiness of their countries to support all the constructive efforts aimed at disarmament. The two ministers said they stood for the successful holding of the negotiations in Geneva, Vienna and Madrid and for the ratification of SALT II Treaty.

Mr Maidenov and Mr Johannesson voiced their alarm over the deterioration of the international situation. Surveying the situation in the Middle and the Near East and in South Africa, they stressed the need for all disputable issues to be solved with peaceful means. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the talks with the state of bilateral relations, and a wish for their furthering was emphasized.

The existence of good opportunity for the further expansion of economic and cultural relations of cooperation, too, was stressed at the talks.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU041037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received at the Boyana Residence Olafur Johannensson, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iceland, who is paying an official visit to Bulgaria. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks. Prior to this, Icelandic Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson was also received by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

DEPUTY PREMIER STOICHKOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER

AU032058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] On 3 November Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Kabanov, USSR deputy minister of construction materials industry. Questions pertaining to further expanding cooperation in the area of producing construction materials in Bulgaria were discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Comments on Relations

AU031538 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov (BTA)--Today Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov received the Greek parliamentary delegation visiting Bulgaria, led by Mr Isak Lavrentidis, second deputy chairman of the Greek Parliament.

Minister Mladenov pointed out that the relations between Bulgaria and Greece were on an extremely high level. He said: "The relations between the two countries have never been so good."

Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that there existed quite favorable possibilities for developing the economic, techno-scientific and cultural relations between the two countries.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's foreign policy, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that its main targets were the safeguarding of peace and developing goodneighborliness and cooperation.

Mr Isak Lavrentidis absolutely agreed with Mr Mladenov's assessment of the relations between Bulgaria and Greece and emphasized the need for developing cooperation among all the Balkan countries.

At the meeting stress was also laid on the important role played by the parliaments of the two countries in the development of goodneighborly relations.

Delegation Departs

AU041025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Greek parliamentary delegation led by Isak Lavrentidis, second vice president of the Greek Parliament, which paid a visit to Bulgaria, has left the country.

MOZAMBICAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS, TALKS BEGIN

AU031410 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov (BTA)--The first trade union contacts between the trade union organizations of Bulgaria and Mozambique were established here today.

A delegation of the National Commission of Production Councils in Mozambique headed by the chairman of the permanent executive secretariat, Mr Augusto Macamo, is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

This morning the Mozambican trade unionists had their first round of talks with their Bulgarian colleagues, led by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

A common wish was expressed at the talks for rapid development of the relations and cooperation between the two countries' trade union organizations.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION, BELGRADE MAYOR LAY WREATH

AU040806 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Members of the Yugoslav delegation, visiting our country in connection with the days of Belgrade in Sofia and headed by Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly, laid a wreath and paid their respects at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum yesterday. Thus, the members of the delegation expressed their respect for the cause and deeds of the Bulgarian people's leader, teacher and outstanding figure of the international workers and communist movement. The ceremony was attended by Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia, City People's Council Executive Committee.

PRC AMBASSADOR LAYS WREATH AT DIMITROV MAUSOLEUM

AU031200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] An Zhiuyan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in our country, who was recently appointed, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum in Sofia and paid his respects at Georgi Dimitrov's burial place.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO ALGERIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Zhivkov Greetings to President

AU032006 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Col Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on the occasion of that republic's national holiday.

The telegram expresses confidence that the friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will continue to strengthen also in the future for the benefit of our two peoples as well as for peace, progress and socialism in the world.

Todorov Greetings to Prime Minister

AU032002 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Col Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on the occasion of that republic's national holiday.

The telegram expresses satisfaction at the good relations existing between the two countries, and confidence that the fruitful development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Buglaria and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will continue and increase to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Algerian peoples, and to the benefit of strengthening peace and social progress throughout the world.

POLISH AMBASSADOR PAYS ZHIVKOV FAREWELL VISIT 4 NOV

AU041038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, today received Luctan Motyka, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Bulgaria, on the occasion of the latter's final departure from the country. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

MLADENOV HOSTS DINNER FOR DIPLOMATS IN PLEVEN

AU012057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria have paid a visit to Pleven during the last 2 days. They visited the historic sites [words indistinct] the new painter's gallery and the newly reorganized city center. Comrade Petur Mladenov tonight hosted a dinner at the Rostov on Don VIP Restaurant in honor of the guests. Minister Petur Mladenov and Manfred Schmidt, dean of the diplomatic corps and GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, proposed toasts.

TWO SATELLITES TO BE LAUNCHED TO MARK ANNIVERSARY

AU032007 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] United Nations, 30 Oct (BTA)--According to the "Bulgaria-1,300" cosmic project, Bulgaria will launch two satellites, which will mark the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

This was announced by Todor Boyadzhiev, Bulgarian representative, at a session of the UN Special Political Committee which is now discussing matters pertaining to the peaceful utilization of space.

Todor Boyadzhiev briefed the committee on the strenuous work of the Bulgarian scientists on preparing the "Bulgaria-1,300" cosmic project. He also briefed the committee on the flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut and on the Bulgarian equipment utilized in various space flights, as well as on the 27 Bulgarian physical, medical-biological, technological and other experiments implemented on board of the "Salyut-Soyuz" scientific research complex.

Taking a stand on the questions discussed by the committee, the Bulgarian representative stressed our country's position that "It is high time to demonstrate the necessary political will, take under consideration the interests of all peoples--big and small, developed and developing--and find a realistic and correct solution of all matters which have not yet been solved." He stressed the great significance attributed by Bulgaria to the development of principles which guarantee the utilization of artificial satellites for direct television relays in the interest of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples and states. "We cannot accept the attempts of some states--whatever form they may take--to impose their national conceptualism in the area of information," Todor Boyadzhiev stressed. He dwelled in detail on the remote exploration of earth through satellites, on defining the demilitarization of space, utilizing cosmic sources of nuclear energy, and on planning the second UN conference on researching and utilizing space for peaceful goals. There are still many essential differences in the approach to these matters, something which reflects the desire of some states to impose solutions to their unilateral benefit. "The consistent, principled and peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," stressed Boyadzhiev in conclusion, "aims at justly regulating the problems of the peaceful utilization and research of space, in the interest of world peace and security, and in the interest of cooperation, mutual benefit and firmly relations among states."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ESTABLISHES JOURNALISTS HOLIDAY

AU031202 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Upon the decision of the Council of Ministers, 1 November has been declared a holiday for Bulgarian journalists.

This is the anniversary of the first issues of the daily ROBOTNIK--the organ of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, which was created by Dimitur Blagoev.

MINISTER OF DEFENSE ATTENDS MOTHERS' MEETING

AU031945 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Summary] A meeting was held last night in the festively decorated Universiada Hall in Sofia with mothers of young Bulgarian soldiers, recruits of Autumn 1980. Numerous soldiers' mothers from all professional sectors gathered here for this meeting organized by the Main Political Administration of the People's Army. The meeting was attended by an honorary presidium including the following officials: "Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department; and Elena Lagadinova, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Movement Committee."

"Also among those present were Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to Bulgarian People's Army, and Col Valeriy Dzanagov, military, naval and air force attache at the USSR Embassy in Sofia. Military attaches from socialist countries accredited in Sofia also attended the festive meeting.

The meeting was opened by Radka Siderova, chairman of the Sofia City Women's Committee, who gave the floor to Col Gen Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense. Papazov greeted the Bulgarian soldiers' mothers on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, on behalf of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov personally, and on behalf of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, expressing gratitude to them for sending their sons to the barracks. He spoke about the happiness and hardships of the soldier's life and about their duties, as well as about army tasks in general, adding:

"The strength of our army is based on the fact that it is a living and inseparable part of the powerful military alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-armies, headed by its main support--the Soviet Army. Without the Soviet Army, without its rich combat and training experience without the tremendous material, military and moral assistance which the glorious Soviet Union is according to us, our People's Army could not have achieved its present successes in development and strength."

Several other speakers took the floor, after which Comrade Bonka Yalunzova greeted the guests on behalf of the soldiers' mothers and read an appeal of the mothers to their sons, urging them to loyally serve the country and party.

SNOW CAUSES TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS, OFFICIALS PUNISHED

AU031757 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Despite the governmental decision on preparations for working in winter conditions and the warnings addressed to the appropriate organs several days ago, already at the first snow there was serious confusion at the Sofia railroad station as well as with traffic along the country's main highways. This was first of all a result of the untimely reaction of the organs of the Bulgarian State Railroad Administration and the Main Road Department. The difficult stretches were not covered with sand, and the organs of the People's Militia did not demonstrate sufficient resourcefulness in utilizing secondary roads when the main highways were blocked.

Because of weaknesses in organizing normal work under winter conditions and for allowing disorganization on 2 November in the activity of the Sofia railroad station, the Bureau of the Council of Ministers emphatically called this to the attention of the leadership of the Ministry of Transportation, and punished Josif Smilov, director general of the Bulgarian State Railroad Administration, and Georgi Boykin, director of the Sofia railroad station, by strictly reprimanding them and decreasing their salaries by 20 percent until the end of the year.

Stamen Stamenov, first deputy minister of transportation and head of the Main Road Department, and Maj Gen Kostadin Iliev, director of the People's Militia, have been punished by the Bureau of the Council of Ministers by reprimanding them and decreasing their salaries 15 percent until the end of the year.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers obligated the ministers of transportation and internal affairs to impose the appropriate administrative punishments and decrease the salaries of the other officials responsible for the aforementioned weaknesses. The ministers of transportation and internal affairs, as well as the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, have been commissioned to take all necessary measures for timely cleaning and maintaining the transportation connections and for not allowing any disruptions during the winter season.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONFERENCE--The second international customs conference has ended in Varna. The conference discussed problems connected with the struggle against smuggling narcotics. Some 30 countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa attended this conference. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 1 Nov 80 AU]

SYMPOSIUM ON ECOLOGY--Sofia, Oct 24 (BTA)--The wide opportunities for international cooperation in the sphere of ecology were revealed and stressed at the regional symposium discussing the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" draft programme in the Bulgarian town of Blagoevgrad October 20-24, 1980. The scientists from Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Turkey, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia attending it and the UNESCO representatives discussed the problems of natural conservation and the preservation of the genetic stock. In two sections the researches into biosphere reserves of animal and plant species were discussed and their productivity in the areas. On the basis of the discussions the participants adopted a document in which the necessity is stressed of furthering and expanding the relations of cooperation in this field, especially between the states represented at the forum. [Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

SOVIET DELEGATION--A delegation of the Union of Societies of the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent led by Dr Valeriy Baltiyskiy, chairman of the Executive Committee, has arrived in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 80 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH GDR--A scientific-cooperation plan and an agreement on the exchange of scientific appliances was signed in Sofia today between the Bulgarian and the GDR Academies of Sciences. The plan provides for work on approximately 60 subjects and problems of common interest for the 1981-85 period, in the sectors of chemistry, biology, cybernetics, robotics and social sciences. The documents were signed in the presence of Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, by the Academicians Georgi Bliznakov, chief scientific secretary of the Bulgarian Academy, and Hermann Klare, deputy president of the GDR Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 24 Oct 80 AU]

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION--Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received Vaclav Hajek, first secretary of the Central Bohemian Region CPCZ Committee and chief of the delegation visiting Sofia Okrug. During the cordial and friendly talks, Stanishev positively assessed the friendly relations existing between Sofia Okrug and the Central Bohemian Region, and emphasized their contribution to strengthening the cooperation and fraternal ties between the BCP and the CPCZ, and between our two countries. Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of Sofia Okrug Party Committee, and Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80 AU]

PRESS VIEWS CONTINUING EVENTS IN POLISH SITUATION

Kania Trip to Moscow

AU031742 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary: "A Word on Events; Important Meeting"]

[Text] Although the visit by and the talks of Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski in Moscow lasted, in essence, only a few hours, it was without doubt an important meeting between representatives of two fraternal parties and countries. We all know well that Poland is undergoing a difficult and complex stage in its socialist development, and precisely in times like these the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community, the quality of their close cooperation as well as mutual support and assistance are important. And these factors are the most characteristic of the Thursday talks between the leading Polish representatives and the leading representatives of the CPSU and the USSR Government led by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Let us recall that numerous Soviet and Polish representatives had met at various levels in September and October. Within the framework of their talks there was, for example, an agreement on Soviet aid to Poland in the form of credits, deliveries of various types of goods and above all of foodstuffs, worth about $640 million. And now an agreement has been achieved on the elaboration of economic programs designed to resolve the most urgent problems in the near as well as distant future.

All these are concrete acts of socialist internationalism and solidarity of the Soviet communists and of the Soviet working people. At the same time there is no doubt that the main key to the solution of Polish problems remains in Poland itself, in its ability and the course of the PZPR and all honest Polish working people. After all, it is known that the grave shortcomings in the economic, political and ideological spheres have evoked dissatisfaction among the working people, which is being misused by counterrevolutionary forces at home and abroad to attempt to carry out a long-term program aimed at overturning socialist development in Poland. The tactic of these forces at present, for example, is to present ultimatum-like new economic and social demands that cannot be realized, to pry open doors in which they have already put their foot and put the trade union movement into opposition vis-a-vis the Communist Party and the entire people's power.

In this connection the participants in the Moscow meeting could not remain indifferent to the subversive acitivity or certain imperialist circles against socialist Poland, and denounced this as interference in its affairs. They noted that such endeavors are at variance with the Helsinki Final Act and contrary to the interests of the European nations, peace and cooperation in Europe.

The events in Poland and their connections show really tellingly how our class enemies try time and again to test the strength of the socialist community, and how they make use of the difficulties accompanying the socialist construction to undermine the new, socialist society. Certainly, errors can occur when this society is being formed, but "their elimination must not lead to the dismantling of socialism, because no sensible person will wreck the foundations of a building or its roof when changing windows." With these telling words, Comrade Vasil Bilak, at the recent 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, characterized our Czechoslovak experience and lesson from the struggles against counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces.

Despite all of Poland's present day problems, it is impossible not to objectively see that this fraternal country--in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--has attained through its efforts a standard whose values are unprecedented in Polish history. Thus what is involved is--and in Moscow also that was discussed--making fuller use of Polish industry's potential to increase the production of the engineering sphere, of the light and food industries, and of other branches of the processing industry. First of all, one must restore the normal rhythm of the Polish economy, however.

The endeavors of the Polish communists aimed at stabilizing the situation in the country are taking place in very complex conditions. In this situation, the support voiced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, who expressed at the meeting in Moscow "the conviction of all Soviet communists, of the Soviet working people, that communists and the working people of fraternal Poland will be able to resolve the current pressing problems of political and economic development, and on the basis of the material and spiritual potential created during the years of the peope's rule ensure the growth of the working people's standard of living and the further all-round progress of People's Poland," was a great encouragement for them and a display of international solidarity.

'Antisocialist Forces' and Solidarity

AU031700 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Two Talks"]

[Text] The tension in Poland is again escalating. The representatives of so-called new trade unions assembled in Gdansk, the headquarters of so-called Solidarity as the inspirators of the new trade union organization have called it, from all corners of the country. It was decided that a Solidarity delegation, members of the so-called settlement [dorozumviaci] commission with Lech Walesa at the head, would travel to the premier and would "pressure" him with the new list of escalated economic, as well as political, demands.

And they did go to Warsaw, but not just like that. They went there with an "argument" in the form of a threat of a general strike, which the hotheads of Solidarity demanded, should the government not play into their hands, so to speak.

I myself was there in the pertinent days of this week--up country, on the coast, in the tricity area. It is from there that the pressures and tension have been spreading for months into the whole country.

The local press carried information about the progress of work on the law on university-level schools; about the literary soiree of the latest laureate of the Nobel Prize, C. Milosz; about the television jousting of Carter and Reagan; about possibilities for reducing the deficit in the balance of energy; about good work with containers in ports; about the dispute on whether there would be milk if free Saturdays are introduced; as well as about how and where the socialist countries are helping Poland in the solution of the serious economic situation.

After a cursory glance at the newspapers one could judge that everything is running in its normal rhythm. During the day the streets are half empty, everybody is at work. Only toward the evening does the traffic in Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot become thicker. Hundreds of thousands of people are then returning home from work.

The time of relaxation and rest starts, but only seemingly. Because, in fact, tension is again hanging in the air; the alarming rumors about a "warning" strike are again spreading.

Some Polish citizens, to whom I talked about this, said: It is already too much. The people are fed up with the eternal tension....

In the Solidarity headquarters, where I looked in, I heard that they are of a different opinion. One of the experts, or "advisers" of Solidarity, Dr W. Gruszecki from the Gdansk polytechnical school, said:

"We are making no secret of the fact that we will exert pressures on the government when we find this suitable; but we do not say that we do not want to cooperate with it. Nevertheless only when the government fulfills all our demands, when the economic reform is introduced...."

[Lipavsky] "That is, in 2 or 3 years' time?" I ask.

[Gruszecki] "When we see that it is being introduced."

[Lipavsky] "And until then you just want to make demands?"

[Gruszecki] "No, we want to be 'inside.' Thus we also want to enter the Sejm. And we are not concealing that now we are waging a fight against the government; that is, against the group in the government which is throwing paragraphs at us. We are thus waiting for a government which will cooperate with us...."

From our further talk it transpired that it is not true that Solidarity would turn into "a kind of Christian trade union" organization or that Solidarity would "build chapels all over the country." Solidarity would always be "only Polish" and, in character, "unique in the world" and "purely apolitical."

And then I heard: "As regards the antisocialist forces, we neither want nor will permit them to find asylum on the side of our trade unions; nor do we want, or will permit, a political fight to be waged among us."

Otherwise everybody there referred to the man standing at Solidarity's head--Lech Walesa. All those who are milling around him maintain that he is direct, and allegedly has a range of vision.

He received me while reading a pile of letters. He did not give me his hand in welcome, and he did not even spare me a glance at first. He merely briskly asked: What do you want, I am listening.

"I want to ask you a couple of questions," I say after uttering a greeting.

"Do so, please," Walesa says, with his eyes still on the letters.

[Lipavsky] "Mr Walesa, what is your attitude toward the world trade union movement? After all, you are a trade unionist...."

[Walesa] "I cannot speak about the world, we still do not have trade unions here, we are only shaping them, and what actually is it, the world trade union movement? What do I care about it?"

[Lipavsky] "Tell me, how do you appraise, as a Polish citizen, the material assistance granted by the socialist countries to Poland in the solution of your economic situation, in the solution of supplies to your market?"

[Walesa] "I have not encountered any assistance."

[Lipavsky] "Do I understand you correctly? You do not know about this assistance, although millions of your fellow-citizens know about it?"

[Walesa] "I am sorry, I am sorry...."

[Lipavsky] "Have you read the standpoints of the representatives of socialist countries and concerning the situation in Poland?"

(Walesa] "I have no time for reading."

[Lipavsky] "What is your idea of the independence of your trade unions? That is, on what and whom are they not to be dependent?"

[Walesa] "What do you mean, what and whom?"

[Lipavsky] "On what and whom should your trade unions not be dependent?"

[Walesa] "If the statute stands as we propose it, and the human enthusiasm does not diminish, then our trade unions will be as we wish them to be--independent, apolitical."

[Lipavsky] "Do you know Mr. Kuron personally?" I asked then. Jacek Kuron, leader of the antistate organization known under the abbreviation "KOR," has become famous for his appeals on conflagrations and gallows. Some time ago he declared on Swedish television that, should the partisans of the people's power in Poland undertake "any more radical steps" against the forces represented by Kuron himself, "the committees will burn" (the buildings of organs of the people's power) and the partisans of socialism would be "hung" by the counterrevolutionaries.

[Walesa] "I know him personally," Walesa agrees.

[Lipavsky] "Where do you agree with him, and where disagree?"

[Walesa] "Where do I agree with him, and where not? The fact is that as an expert, but really as an expert, he is at times useful to me, and I will continue to profit from him, whenever the situation is such that Kuron has something to say to us...."

The day prior to my talk with Walesa, the "useful expert" Jacek Kuron was present at a session of the delegates of Solidarity--a "purely apolitical" organization which, as Dr. Gruszecki claims, will not permit antisocialist forces to find asylum in it.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

LD040141 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Nov (CTK)--A delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, led by Minister of Economy and Industry Muhammad Hizan Shuhati, arrived here Monday, for talks on trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The talks which opened here on the same day also concern the prospects of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of science and technology.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID

AU032128 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Prague, 31 Oct (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CRCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA] a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the DPRA's state holiday.

Among other things, the telegram says: "The Czechoslovak people follow with deep sympathy the Algerian people's efforts in fulfilling the resolution of the fourth and extraordinary FLN Congress on building the new society, based on your country's socialist and anticolonialist policy which is the foundation of the DPRA's significant position and international authority, and of its activities in the movement of nonaligned countries. We are glad of the results achieved by the Algerian people in developing their independent country, and we sincerely congratulate you on these results."

In conclusion the telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and mutual all-round cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and intensify for the benefit of the people of Czechoslovakia and Algeria, in the interests of common endeavors for consolidating peace, international detente and cooperation among nations throughout the world.

Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, DPRA prime minister, a congratulatory telegram.

Likewise Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, DPRA minister of foreign affairs.

HUSAK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE VICE PREMIER PHAM HUNG

LD031720 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here Monday Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Premier and Interior Minister Pham Hung who is on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives discussed Czechoslovak-Vietnamese party and inter-state relations, and noted that their development contributes to deepening close fraternal cooperation in the interest of socialist construction in the two countries.

KLUSAK CONCLUDES TALKS WITH BELGIAN OFFICIALS

LD012128 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Brussels, 1 Nov (CTK)--Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak left Brussels for home on Saturday after discussing further cultural cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Belgium with State Secretary for Flemish Affairs Rita de Backer-van-Ocken, Minister for Wallonian Affairs Michel Hansenn and other officials.

Rita de Backer-van-Ocken presented Milan Klusak the Grand Cross of Leopold II awarded to him by the Belgian Government in appreciation of his share in the development of cultural relations between the two countries.

Speaking to CETEKA before departure, the Czech minister of culture said that his talks in Brussels were positive, as they were a continuation of cultural cooperation, followed up achievements in recent years, and exposed possibilities of further development of relations. He appreciated that the Belgian side is interested in continued exchange of cultural values with Czechoslovakia.

In recent years, reciprocal days of culture have been organized and exchange visits of ensembles and artists have been taking place.

For instance, the Flemish Opera Ensemble paid a visit to Czechoslovakia, and the Flemish Ballet Ensemble is to go to Czechoslovakia in the near future, the minister said.

Two professors from Czechoslovak art academies are working in Belgium, Milan Klusak continued.

Czechoslovak-Belgian cultural cooperation includes also care of historical treasures, restoring and use of historical buildings, in which Belgium has shown interest years ago.

The spirit of cooperation can make a great contribution to mutual knowledge and understanding, and thus to the development of peaceful cooperation as envisaged by the Helsinki documents, the minister said and added that the Belgian information media, however, do not carry sufficient information on the real cultural life in Czechoslovakia.

In the concluding part of the interview, Milan Klusak said that Belgian partners were interested in the [words indistinct] in Czechoslovakia, a subject of particular interest to Belgium.

HAVLIN PRESENTS AWARD, HUSAK LETTER TO ARTIST

LD031938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the republic has conferred the Order of the Republic on Karel Zeman, national artist, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The decoration was presented to the national artist in Gottwaldov today, along with a congratulatory letter from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the letter Comrade Gustav Husak thanked Karel Zeman for his outstanding contribution to the development of Czechoslovakia's film art and paid tribute to his works, which by their mastery, profound humanism and a genuine attitude to our homeland and the working people have become a permanent part of our socialist culture.

Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, has also sent a congratulatory letter to Karel Zeman, national artist, on the occasion of this landmark in his life.

SEMINAR ON SOCIALIST LEGALITY OPENS IN PIESTANY

AU040815 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Nov 80 p 2

["(EI)"-signed report: "The Public and Legality"]

[Text] Piestany--"The increase of the public's participation in pushing through socialist legality and in fighting antisocial activity"--this was the main topic of the 2-day all-Slovak seminar organized in Piestany by the Slovak Central Committee of the CSSR's Socialist Academy. Professor M. Cic, doctor of law and director of the Institute of State and Law at the Slovak Academy of Sciences, stated in his main paper, among other things, that law, legality, legal awareness and upbringing are social phenomena belonging to the system of regulating both the people's way of thinking and acting and social relations in general. Without public participation in realizing and applying legal norms we cannot imagine further progress of our socialist society. Other inspiring papers concerned the tasks of socialist organizations in protecting the socialist economy; the share of national committees in consolidating socialist legality and pushing through the rules of socialist coexistence; the activities of organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement, particularly in consolidating discipline; and other issues and problems. Part of the seminar was also an interesting talk with meritorious artist K. Jarunkova, concerning the share of culture and arts in shaping man's moral attitudes.

DEPUTY PREMIER KORCAK COMMENTS ON PRELIMINARIES TO CPCZ CONGRESS

LD021504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Commentary by Deputy Premier Josef Korcak--live or recorded; program in series "Living Words"]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, in 2 months time we shall conclude the Sixth 5-Year Plan and begin the seventh. We have entered a precongress period, which will culminate in 5 months' in the 16th CPCZ Congress. We are also making preparations to welcome in a dignified way the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party. Before next summer is over we shall also hold elections to the representative bodies of all levels. The dates of these events do not represent a long period of time but, nonetheless, they will influence in many ways the course of the first half of the eighties. Ahead of us are days filled with appraisals and planning, moments of joy at the work done as well as of serious reflections on why we have failed in certain aspects.

We shall be concerning ourselves with the affairs of the state and of the national economy, affairs which affect the interests of every citizen. This will all require from us an increased effort and, on more than one occasion, also extra work. The time has come for responsible stock-taking, important decision-making and the drafting of fundamental programs--the time of our civic responsibility.

These days we are realizing more than ever before how the rhythm of 5-year plans and party congresses has influenced the life and thinking of all of us. We are again convincing ourselves of the unity existing between personal and social life, about the connections between our desires and hopes and the problems of individual places of work, of our town or village or the entire state.

To all this, the recent session of the CPCZ Central Committee has given--by the conclusions it has drawn--principal orientation and solutions.

A CPCZ congress has been traditionally and rightly regarded as the most important political event. What is the truth of this and what does it mean in specific terms? It expresses, above all, the reality that assessment of the development of society and planning the future course is not merely the business of communists but of all citizens of our country. The completion of the Palace of Culture, the election of delegates, and the drafting of documents do not rank alone among the preparations for the congress. An integral part of these preparations is the mass political preparation of people. We do not wait until after the congress has finished and the new 5-year plan has been approved before mobilizing people and making them aware. The sooner and more effectively we do this, the better. This is why we stress the promotion of working activity, the encouragement of various forms of initiative, the creation of an atmosphere that would generate activity and creativity at every individual place of work and throughout the country. We are concerned to ensure that the collective appraisal of what has been done and the common search for optimal alternatives contributes toward strengthening ties between the party and the people. We are striving to ensure that communists as well as members of other political parties and people without any party affiliation, as well as the entire national front, are united along the line set out by the Communist Party. At the same time we are concerned to ensure that the line is enriched by experiences gained from below, by findings acquired by working collectives, by suggestions and ideas put forward by hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

Demands of the time have brought no small worries. One cannot escape from them either into past memories or into fantasies of the future. Nervousness and impatience will be of no help to us and neither will temporizing and relying on miracles. Let us face reality, as harsh and unpleasant as it may be. Let us not lose our perspective and confidence in tomorrow. We have to step forward with a firm, resolute but deliberate step. A look ahead must not mean an escape from responsibility for yesterday and the problems of today. One can never build on sand. The basis of every responsible deliberation is a thorough assessment of what has been achieved. This is essential, for the understanding of future needs and the accurate recognition of the exactingness of new tasks depends on the combined approach to results.

The 18th session of the party's Central Committee has given a clear-cut and accurate characterization of the situation. It said our socialist society is entering the eighties politically solid, economically strong, culturally advanced and with a secured international position. This, in the present-day world, cannot be taken for granted and we have not achieved this easily, either. It is the basis of our certainties on which we are going to build in the future.

We are justly proud of the successes we have achieved. There were not just a few of them during the past 5-year period. A growth of the national income in the region of Kcs229 billion has created the ability to tackle basic aims of the economic and social policy on the territory of the Czech Republic. The population's income has grown annually on average by 3.9 percent, and expenditure for social consumption has grown by 5 percent annually. These results could, however, have been better had we achieved our plans in capital construction, engineering, foreign trade and a number of other sectors. There is still a no small number of weak spots that have either not yet been tackled or have not been completely removed. We know them from factories, towns, villages, shops and offices.

To live increasingly better is the desire and effort of all people. To achieve this it is, however, necessary to work better and in some instances more, to advance further, surge forward everywhere, to overcome yesterday's norms and customs, criteria and notions everywhere--within oneself and around oneself, and this cannot be done without criticism and self-criticism. The 18th session was characterized by such a spirit, and by this it has set the tone for the activity leading to the party congress.

In times of growing obstacles and increasing difficulties there is never a lack of criticism and critics. A just criticism must be followed by concrete actions, measures, changes in the content and methods of work, sometimes even in the deployment of people. Otherwise it does not fulfill its purpose, it becomes formal and an end in itself, a cheap ornament and a mere fashionable phrase. There exist different results and not the same experiences in various sectors. However, the principle voiced by the 18th session of the Central Committee, that in examining the work done it is necessary to avoid extremes, not to yield to a care-free spirit and to an unjustified optimism and not to lose under the influence of existing difficulties and shortcomings one's confidence in the further perspectives of socialist development, applies everywhere.

The period leading to the congress is a time of drafting of many plans. The 18th session of the Central Committee has given also in this respect a basic line for the further course of action. What will the years ahead be like? What awaits us in economic and social development? What aims is CPCZ policy setting before itself?

The basis of the party's policy is the general line of building an advanced socialist society, approved by the 14th and 15th congress, which is for us a starting point from which to mount preparations of the 16th congress and from which to set out aims for the eighties. Comrade Husak declared at the 18th session of the Central Committee that we see our principal task in the coming period to be translating this line with an ever greater effectiveness into practice. At the same time, we shall develop it further on the basis of our own experiences and the findings of the fraternal parties in the spirit of creative Marxism-Leninism; we shall react actively to new requirements and demands of the development.

We shall continue along our proven course, not however in the same conditions but in changed conditions; not by the existing method but by new methods of work; not be mere repetition but by further development of experiences, with the emphasis on creativity, initiative and the seeking of more effective methods of management.

In preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan we are striving to ensure a further upward development of our economy. In contrast to the past we have to reckon realistically with the external rate of growth of production, the accumulation and use of resources. Even so, to achieve this will be more difficult than in the past. A consistent fulfillment of the set intentions is a prerequisite for maintaining and improving the quality of the attained high living standards, of satisfying the material and spiritual needs, and of strengthening social guarantees. Frankly, this cannot be achieved without continuously raising the effectiveness of our national economy.

On what do we place the main emphasis? On what do we base our deliberations about the social and economic development in the coming 5-year period? In the first place, on a better utilization and optimal use of raw materials, energy, production materials, fixed assets and labor. It will not be easy to change the existing practice. This is borne out, among other things, by draft plans submitted by enterprises and production-economic units for the coming year. In many prospects requirements exceed our possibilities. This is why the government has rejected such drafts and instructed individual ministries and economic-production units to make their drafts more realistic and to pursue the path of seeking reserves and economies. We are not satisfied with the way the need to apply the results of scientific and technological progress more rapidly and extensively is being carried out in individual branches of the economy.

Furthermore, we are basing the Seventh 5-Year Plan on improving the entire process of investment and its effectiveness. There is no factory, village or town where they would not have development intentions. People everywhere want better housing, want to live better and improve their living environment. This is natural. But we have sufficient funds to meet all these requirements at once, and an egalitarian distribution--something to everyone--is inadmissible in present conditions. To break ingrained habits will not be easy. We have not succeeded in achieving a turn in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Despite a number of measures we still suffer from an excessive number of investment projects of which there are around 20,000 in the territory of the Czech Republic. From this, primarily, follows the long, average time of construction, which has been extended to more than 5 years.

Another main aim of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is the need to increase the capability of our economy to export, and to intensify and expand our participation in the socialist economic integration. This, too, will not be an easy task--especially in ensuring that the consumer goods industry, in addition to meeting its export obligations, will also meet its obligations to the domestic market. We have to export but this does not mean exports can serve as an excuse for all the shortcomings in the distribution network. The government is conscious of the fact that the working people want not only to earn a wage but also to buy consumer goods. We shall demand consistently that both manufacturing and trade organizations are guided by this.

Esteemed listeners, reckless promises always lead to a loss of trust. The principle of the Communist Party and its policy, beneficial to the people, is realism and soberness in assessing the situation and in setting future aims. We are capable of setting out a policy for further development of the economy and the whole society, and with the understanding and support of citizens, of achieving the set aims.

VESELY DISCUSSES 'FALSIFICATION' OF WORKERS POLICY

AU040741 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 80 p 3

[Vojtech Vesely article in the column "Current Topic": "Workers Policy: Who Falsifies and Who Really Expresses the Working People's Interests"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The attention of the theoreticians and strategists of anticommunism has been recently turning intensively to the workers class in the socialist countries; not at all out of some sort of solidarity, nor in an attempt to solve the working people's problems. What is involved is merely an obvious attempt to bring about the famous concept of real socialism's "inner erosion" by disintegrating the unity of the socialist society and especially its most progressive part, the workers class; disturbing the class bonds between workers and other working people; and, above all, separating the workers class from its political vanguard, the communist party. They are trying to deny the experience corroborated by the practice of decades that the communist party expresses most comprehensively and asserts most consistently the workers' interests. By making demagogical proposals, they are instigating members of the workers class to bring about their interests not by means of creative work, developing society's production and intellectual forces, but by means of pressure actions, among them strikes.

It is not enough to respond to this onslaught of the class enemy on the plane of a sound class instinct. It is necessary to more profoundly clarify for oneself and to be aware of the connections and essence of the workers policy, and to respect them in everyday practice.

Needs and Interests

Politics is, to use somewhat simplified terms, AN EXPRESSION AND ASSERTION OF INTERESTS. INTERESTS, IN TURN, ARE A SUM OF CONSCIOUS NEEDS, THEIR GENERALIZED FORM. There is a wide range of needs--basic needs such as food, clothes or shelter; social, such as personal relations, certainties in life, family, friendship; and spiritual, such as beauty, a sense of life, development of the personality, knowledge and so forth.

In mankind's history no one has ever succeeded anywhere so far in satisfying people's needs to an unlimited extent. Created values, both material and intellectual, have always been DISTRIBUTED according to some criteria. Under capitalism exploiters were appropriating them DEPENDING ON THE SIZE OF THEIR CAPITAL; the working people, in turn, according to the price of their work. Under socialism, where exploitation has been liquidated, it is the WORK PERFORMANCE which becomes the criterion for an individual's share in consumption.

It is, therefore, natural that AT THE BOTTOM OF PEOPLE'S INTERESTS WE WILL ALWAYS FIND SOME SORT OF A LINKAGE WITH DISTRIBUTION. The individual wants to live the best possible life and it is, therefore, in his interest to acquire as many objects of consumption and spiritual values as possible. That is nothing deserving condemnation--quite to the contrary, it inspires man to increase his work efforts. [paragraph continues]

Under socialism the goal to possess more is negative only in two cases: when the individual strives to achieve it by means other than honest work and, second, when it becomes a purpose in itself, a senseless mammon. We also regard as a positive feature of individual interests the endeavor to exert the greatest possible influence on public affairs, that means participation in power; the endeavor to acquire knowledge and information, and to seek suitable employment; and the endeavor to establish good rapport with people and to live a life of fulfillment in general.

GROUP INTEREST is also closely linked with distribution. It expresses the endeavor of a certain collective, for instance a plant or an enterprise, to get hold of the largest possible share of the distributed part of the national income, especially as far as the wage fund and investments are concerned.

ALL-SOCIAL INTEREST is not, under socialism, an antithesis to individual and group interests. Only in everyday practice can they become antithetical, for instance as a consequence of manifestations of local patriotism. Otherwise, social interest is an integration and an essence of individual and group interests; it expresses that which they have in common and which is future-oriented.

CLASS INTEREST, however, is a specific category. A social class is not an automatic sum of individuals. The interests of a class are not confined to the demand for the greatest possible part of its members in the distributed values. A CLASS CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION. To be able to do that, it is essential that it gain political power. In the capitalist society, this power was possessed by the bourgeoisie, which determined the methods of distribution in accordance with its own laws. Under socialism this right belongs to the ruling workers class.

Struggle Instead of Class Bonds?

Under these conditions a strike for economic demands, that means for a larger share in consumption, or any other form of pressure in the workers class' attitude toward other working people or toward the government is, in fact, an anachronism, a step back, toward conditions that have been overcome. WHY PRESSURE WHEN THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION IS BEING DETERMINED BY THE WORKERS CLASS? Moreover, as the ruling class of society, the workers class sets the overall trend and pace of the economy and culture, and its own moral values are becoming the ideal of all. It is the bearer of all-social interests which, however, it does not enforce against the will of other members of society but in ties of alliance with the class of cooperative farmers and with the working intelligentsia. The prospects of these relations do not rest in deepening differences nor in sharpening antithetical goals but in integrating the classes, up to their elimination.

The workers class would not be fulfilling its historical mission if it reduced--following its revolutionary victory, having political power already at its disposal--its efforts to the level of the preceding stages, specifically to the struggle with other members of society for a larger share in consumption, in the spirit of the bourgeois approach of "take what you can." BY ADOPTING THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION, THE WORKERS CLASS ALSO TAKES OVER THE RESPONSIBILITY THAT THIS DISTRIBUTION WILL ENABLE AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING AND A COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY. THE CLASS BONDS REPRESENTING THE FOUNDATION OF POLITICAL POWER WOULD OTHERWISE BE DISTURBED. IN THE EVENT OF A LOSS OF THIS POWER, THE WORKERS CLASS WOULD ALSO LOSE THE HARD-WON POSSIBILITY TO DETERMINE THE METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING VALUES.

Expressions and Daily Assertions

Here attention must be turned to the specific forms of expressing and asserting the interests of the workers class under socialism, that means to workers policy proper.

As a consequence of the present nature of work and also because of the great differences in the standard of awareness among individual members of the workers class, not every worker can occupy himself with day-to-day "professional" policymaking. In the process of its inception and the realization of its position and historical mission, this class established a vanguard, which is the communist party. The communist party is an independent revolutionary political organization, the essential need for which was realized, on the basis of experiences of the proletariat's class struggles, already by Marx and Engels and also by Lenin, who declared that the workers class without a political party of its own is like a body without a head.

The CPCZ, too, is a workers party. That character of the CPCZ ensues from such factors as its program and statutes, the party's strategy and tactics, its ideology and the class-social composition of the membership base. The CPCZ statutes state explicitly in the preamble: "THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S POLICY EXPRESSES THE INNERMOST INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND ALL PEOPLE. THE PARTY CAME INTO BEING FOR THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE, AND IT SERVES THE PEOPLE."

That which our party considers to be workers policy was recently tellingly described by Comrade Vasil Bilak: "UTMOST THRIFTINESS; WORK, TECHNOLOGICAL, PARTY AND STATE DISCIPLINE; GOOD WORK OF ENTERPRISES; FUNCTIONING OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM; GOOD INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS AND GOOD TREATMENT IN HOSPITALS; NONDEPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF DEDICATED PEOPLE; ENOUGH RESOURCES FOR SOCIETY TO PROVIDE FOR PEOPLE IN THEIR OLD AGE AND TO ENSURE A WHOLESOME DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH; CONSOLIDATION OF ALL VALUES OF SOCIALISM; GUARANTEE OF THE STATE'S SECURITY, ORDER AND CERTAINTY--THAT IS REAL WORKERS POLICY. EVERYTHING RUNNING COUNTER TO THAT IS OBJECTIVELY AIMED AGAINST THE WORKERS CLASS' INTERESTS."

These are, naturally, only some specific directions of the party's economic and social policy and an indication of the path of bringing them about, while simultaneously stressing utmost thriftiness as a basic premise for satisfying all kinds of needs. After all, no one will give us anything for nothing; everything that we want to enjoy must be produced with our own work. The party also actively and purposefully ensures other aspects of social life--social security; development of culture and arts, and science and technology; proper functioning of state administration, and ensuring the country's defense; and observation of legality and the citizens' security. There is certainly no need to illustrate with examples or furnish evidence for how the party permanently and every day not only expresses but also asserts, making use of all its means and forces, the interests of the workers class and all people.

Is It Possible To Be Apolitical?

In countries where the bourgeoisie is in power, everything possible is being done to prevent the working people from actually taking part in political affairs. Let us recall the ancient proposition "we want bread and circuses" or the modern pseudo-wisdom on politics as a privilege of the lords, designed to make citizens surrender political life, and thus the expression and assertion of interests, to parlors and parliaments. The working people were able to influence politics only during occasional elections, which--however--only decided, as Lenin tellingly put it, WHICH OF SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOURGEOISIE WOULD BE IN POWER IN THE SUBSEQUENT PERIOD. The bourgeois parties are not tailored--neither through their internal structure nor through their social composition or program--to represent the interests of the working people, irrespective of what they may be claiming about themselves. Their activity focuses mostly on the parliament and their only intensive activities in the public are confined to the time of election campaigns.

In the socialist countries, in contrast, EVERYING IS BEING DONE TO INVOLVE THE BROAD MASSES IN SHAPING AND IMPLEMENTING POLICY. The forms and ways of this effort are varied in our country. In all elected bodies care is taken, consistently, that there is a proportionate number of elected workers, women and young people directly from the area of material production. NATIONAL COMMITTEES ALONE ACTIVATE MORE THAN 200,000 WORKING PEOPLE IN THIS WAY. The political activation of the masses is the purpose and content of our whole political system. Let us recall the fact that THE NATIONAL FRONT OF THE SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC ASSOCIATES, APART FROM THE CPSL, TWO MORE POLITICAL PARTIES, TRADE UNIONS AND A TOTAL OF 22 SOCIAL AND INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS. Regular production consultations are being held at workplaces designed to give the working people an opportunity to express their interests and views connected with the workplace. At public party meetings, which each primary party organization is obliged to hold at lease once in a quarter, they can deal with political issues.

There is thus a sufficient number of forms and an even greater number of opportunities to "have one's say." Nevertheless, the party systematically evaluates the practical, day-to-day functioning of this "mechanism" of expressing and bringing about the workers' interests, and points out further possibilities of developing and perfecting our socialist democracy.

In this effort, however, we encounter a massive resistance of outdated views. The generation is still among us which, on the basis of its practical experience in life acquired in the period prior to 1945, arrived at the conclusion that AN ORDINARY CITIZEN SHOULD NOT "MEDDLE" IN POLITICS. An apolitical and passive attitude toward public affairs is also a typical feature of the petty bourgeois pattern of conduct. There is also a considerable number of people who resort out of sheer complacency or conservatism to the calm waters of privacy before stormy political struggles and commitment, people observing the efforts of others from the position of a CRITICAL OBSERVER. Sealing themselves off from the problems of society are also the petty souls of eternal doubters and pessimists, or of individuals who suffer from disenchantment or individual depression.

Even though we are still remote from the fantastic--fantastic in the good sense of the word--preconception of Lenin that under communism every female cook must be capable of running the state, WE CANNOT IMAGINE NOR IMPLEMENT THE SOLUTION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS UNDER SOCIALISM WITHOUT THE POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE WORKING MASSES. TODAY WE CANNOT AFFORD TO BE APOLITICAL. THAT IS MOST STRIKINGLY DOCUMENTED PRECISELY BY THOSE WHO REMAIN ASIDE FROM POLICY BECAUSE THEY SURRENDER THE BATTLEGROUND TO THE CLASS ENEMY.

How To Act in a Better, More Effective Way.

The question can only be formulated as follows: How to express in a better way and assert more effectively the interests of the working people?

Above all, free of formalism. The party has recently been urgently pointing to formalism's detrimental impact in political and educational work. FORMALISM IS "IDLE RUNNING," WHEN AN ORGANIZATION OR INSTITUTION AND ITS FUNCTIONARIES ENGAGE IN INTENSIVE ACTIVITY BUT WITHOUT ANY EFFECT, WITHOUT EXERTING EVEN THE SLIGHTEST INFLUENCE ON PEOPLE, ON THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS. The formal participation of citizens in a public rally or of the employees of a workshop in a production consultation does not mean necessarily that they are politically active. What matters is whether a person takes part in them with the conviction that someone is really interested in his view and standpoint, with the conviction that the statements made at the meeting will be taken into account when making a decision.

Formalists, bureaucrats and technocrats regard people as a pliable mass and see it as their only mission to "enlighten" them, for instance by means of fashionable slogans or, which is even easier, by making empty promises. [paragraph continues]

They view people's wisdom and prudence as an obstacle and dismiss these as views of laymen who do not understand the matter. They "attentatively" listen to their proposals and suggestions, but only formally so as not to evoke remarks. When it comes to decision making, a computer is the only authority they recognize.

The forms of our socialist democracy must be FILLED WITH AUTHENTIC CONTENT, WITH WORKERS POLICY, WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S INTERESTS. THESE FORMS ARE THE SOIL WHERE OPINIONS CLASH AND ARE CRYSTALLIZED, WHERE MASSES ARE POLITICALLY EDUCATED BY TAKING PART, ACTUALLY AND MERITORIOUSLY [MERITORNE] IN WORKING OUT SOCIAL AFFAIRS. Even under socialism politics is a "mine field" of clashes between and streamlining of interests of individuals and the society as a whole, classes, groups and social strata.

Workers policy is profound knowledge of the daily needs, vital goals and interests of people from material production. It is their active expression in the appropriate forums of our political system, both by the working people themselves and by their elected representatives. Workers policy is responsible, well-considered and long-term decision making on which interests whould be satisfied today, which tomorrow, and which must be entirely dismissed. IT IS DECISION MAKING IN WHICH THE MASSES TAKE PART. THAT IS WHY THEY REGARD IT AS THEIR OWN WORK AND ARE BRINGING IT ABOUT BY EXERTING THEIR MAXIMUM EFFORTS.

SEMINAR ON POLITICAL WORK IN ENGINEERING OPENED

AU040914 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

["(SE)"-signed report: "Seminar on Political Work in Engineering; To Implement Influence on Economy"; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] Brno--The exchange of experience in party work has proved its worth many a time and that is why, at the decision of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, the CPCZ Central Committee's Political-Organizational Department and the Department of Party Work in Industry, Transport, Construction and Services organized for this Thursday a seminar in Brno for the chairmen of the all-factory party committees from selected enterprises and plants of the CSSR's enginneering branch.

The all-national seminar, which dealt with strengthening the influence of party organizations on the economy, was attended by M. Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and also by political workers of the CPCZ's regional committees and the Brno City Committee.

The purpose of the seminar was to contribute to expanding, and further deepening both the experience of the party organization in the Brno Zbrojovka enterprise, and also to political-organizational work and implementing the right of control in ensuring the higher effectiveness and quality of production. More than 180 participants acquainted themselves with the document of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, which shows how the experience of communists in 13 basic party organizations in the Zbrojovka works can be generally applied.

M. Beno, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, spoke in the discussion toward the end of the seminar. He evaluated the course and results of the seminar and dealt in greater detail with certain current, theoretical-political issues of applying the right of party organizations to check on economic management.

The experience gained in preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the plan for 1981 up to now points out, apart from the many positive examples, also certain differences and reserves in party and mass-political work. [paragraph continues]

MANY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOT CAPITALIZING ON OPPORTUNITIES TO EXERT EFFECTIVE POLITICAL INFLUENCE ON THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF PREPARING THE PLAN OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE BROADEST STRATA OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, TECHNICIANS, TRADE UNIONS, YOUTH AND SO FORTH.

IT IS IMPERATIVE TO APPROACH THE PLAN CONSISTENTLY FROM PARTY POSITIONS.

As stated by Comrade Beno, engineering as the bearer of technical progress and the main exporter and supplier to the domestic market plays an extraordinary role in pushing through the strategic effectiveness and quality of production, as well as in implementing progressive methods of party work. It is particularly from this viewpoint that the experience of the Brno Zbrojovka works, and also the knowledge acquired by the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee in spreading it to other plants and enterprises in the region, are both valuable and deserve attention, expansion and enrichment. Today's seminar has undertaken another step in this direction and it will therefore be correct not to restrict its contents and results merely to the sphere of engineering, but to make use of them in other branches also.

'VANDAL' DAMAGES PRAGUE AIRPORT RADIO BEACON

AU041155 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Unsigned report on the column "From the Public Security's Diary"]

[Text] An unknown vandal yesterday damaged the radio beacon in Prague in the early hours of the morning. Due to timely action Puzyne Airport operations were neither halted, nor threatened. Of course, damage to the equipment amounts to about Kcs 100,000.

HARVEST, WINTER WHEAT SOWING FIGURES REPORTED

AU312204 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Summary]--The following figures indicate in percent the progress achieved in the regions of the Czech lands in the harvesting of potatoes and sugar beets, and in winter wheat sowing by 26 October:

Region	Late Potatoes	Sugar Beets	Winter Wheat Sowing
Central Bohemian	89.7	52.8	80.0
South Bohemian	95.8	no figure	92.9
West Bohemian	96.3	no figure	78.5
North Bohemian	98.2	57.1	78.3
East Bohemian	95.1	57.2	74.5
South Moravian	99.0	55.0	92.6
North Moravian	96.2	49.7	90.1

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power industry, on 27 October in Prague discussed the possibilities of further developing cooperation in the sphere of energetics up to 1985 with Pedro W. Luis Torres, Cuban ambassador to the CSSR. In a cordial talk the Cuban guest underscored the high contribution of CSSR power experts to ensuring operations in several electric power stations in Cuba. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

COAL EXTRACTION SHORTFALL--The coal extraction shortfall in the North Bohemian brown coal mines amounts to 1.8 million tons since the beginning of the year; the shortfall in the removal of the overburden amounts to 10 million cubic meters of earth. According to the general directorate of the basin in Most, the main causes are the unreliable operation of the extraction technology and transportation problems. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

HONECKER COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD031326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN)--In connection with his forthcoming state visit to Austria, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received a group of journalists from leading Austrian daily newspapers, the Austrian news agency and Austrian television.

"I am looking forward with great interest to the meetings with the federal president, Dr Kirchschlaeger, and the federal chancellor, Dr Kreisky," Erich Honecker said. "I am convinced that these meetings will be advantageous for the further development of cooperation between our two states."

Erich Honecker said that present world interest was focused on the questions of the safeguarding of peace. Austria and the GDR were interested in preserving peace. "We regard the positive development of relations between Austria and the GDR, which benefits both peoples, as a contribution to the safeguarding of peace."

Erich Honecker described the cooperation between the two countries as exemplary for the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Based on its alliance with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR was pursuing an active peace policy. "I still believe that in Europe the will for peace and cooperation is stronger than the urge for confrontation," the chairman of the State Council said. "This has our fullest support. We have no patience with all those who, against the interests of the peoples, are busy counter arming and building up their arms." During the 1980's a turn towards halting the arms race and in favor of disarmament has to be brought about.

Erich Honecker briefed the journalists on the successful developments in the GDR's domestic policy, especially since the ninth party congress.

DPA Report

LD031610 Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] East Berlin/Vienna, 3 Nov (DPA)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and SED chief, in a talk with Austrian journalists in East Berlin today, stated that he still adheres in principle to a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. According to a report by the Austrian Press Agency (APA), Honecker said that he regretted Schmidt's cancellation of his visit to the GDR.

Honecker received the Austrian journalists in connection with his visit to Austria on 10 November, his first to a nonsocialist country.

Concerning SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's proposal that the Federal Republic's permanent mission in the GDR ought to be left for a time without a successor to State Secretary Guenter Gaus, following the end of the latter's tour of duty, Honecker said that the GDR could not be blackmailed. He had so far assessed Brandt as a politician who understood the realities of the world. However, he did not believe that Bonn would be unreasonable.

According to APA, Honecker spoke in favor of a continuation of the policy of detente and pointed to the importance of disarmament and of confidence-building measures in this process. The Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting, now in preparation and scheduled to begin on 11 November, could be a first step in this direction, he said.

In all attempts to continue detente and safeguard peace the point of departure had to be the existence of two German states independent of one another, and which not only had different social systems, but also belonged to different alliances. The normalization of inter-German relations would be an important element in detente, to which there was no alternative. On the subject of raising the minimum exchange requirement, Honecker said that the motive was purely economic.

Honecker also gave economic reasons for the introduction of restrictions on tourist traffic with Poland. He said that in view of the Polish announcement of the introduction of food ration books, a temporary suspension of passport and visa-free travel between the two socialist neighboring states had proved necessary.

Honecker said that continued Western interference in Poland could lead to developments there becoming a danger to detente. However, the leadership is convinced that it can master the existing problems itself, and he saw no grounds for concern. Honecker accused the Western media, above all those in the Federal Republic, of unnecessarily dramatizing the events in Poland and of reportage which did not correspond to the facts.

Honecker named as a special danger to international politics the fact that SALT II had still not been ratified. Until this was done there could be no agreement on SALT III and no agreement on Euro-strategic weapons.

Honecker said that the SALT treaties could play an important role in questions of detente. The deployment of further American missiles in the NATO countries, on the other hand, would lead to an aggravation of the situation in Europe and thus to a deterioration of inter-German relations. NATO is already spending $1,600 billion a year on arms. A further twist of the arms screw could be a danger to the whole world.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND SEES 'ANTI-POLISH CONSPIRACY' IN FRG

AU031518 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 1-2 November 1980 carries on page 5 a 2,000 word unattributed article headlined "About the Anti-Polish Conspiracy of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service [BND] and the Springer Concern." The article contains detailed information about the activities of three alleged BND agents and quotations from West German press reports or commentaries on developments in Poland, authored or inspired by these agents.

In the introductory paragraph the newspaper says: "The Western baiting and interference against the Polish People's Republic knows many forms and perpetrators. In the anti-socialist media war that has been waged for weeks with particular sharpness against the Polish People's Republic, the papers of the Springer concern can be found daily in the foremost frontline. These anti-Polish attacks are not merely the excesses of a politically rightwing press that is deeply hostile to socialism, but rather part of a larger conspiracy whose other partners are to be found in the BND."

Subheadlined "Journalist--Eastern Affairs Expert--Top Agent" the newspaper presents a portrait of Dr Carl Gustaf Stroehm, born in Reval, Estonia, now living in Munich. He is depicted as a Springer journalist who for years has specialized on Polish affairs, as well as a "particularly valuable and effective" BND agent who appears on the payroll of the BND center in Pullach near Munich under the code name of "Gustav." It quotes passages from Stroehm commentaries on developments in Poland published by DIE WELT on 16, 18 and 21 August 1980.

According to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Stroehm's BND guiding officer is Dr Diethelm Keil, alias Dr Wernberg, alias Dr Klein, born in Neumarkt-Breslau--German name used--head of the BND "emigration" department and now living in Wessling, FRG. The BND department maintains a wide-ranging agent network in Western Europe among Polish exiles in London, at Oxford and Sussex universities, in Paris, Rome and in Stockholm. The BND agents include publishers and journalists of Polish exile papers, staff members or correspondents of Radio Free Europe (RFE) and Radio Liberty (RL), leaders and influential members of Polish exile organizations, as well as staff members of scientific institutions dealing with East European problems or emigre problems. In the United States "special emissary" Stroehm cooperates with John Austin Gronouski, chief of the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) that is in charge of RFE and RL which are "waging a radio war against Poland."

Subheadlined "The Career of the BND Agent," the paper reviews Stroehm's career from 1951 to 1980, noting his early jobs with the weeklies OSTEUROPA and CHRIST UND WELT, his jobs as manager of the German Society for East European Affairs and as chief of the Southeast European Department of DEUTSCHE WELLE, his joining the Springer concern in 1972 and his assignment as head of Springer's Munich office. Depicting Stroehm as a "professional counterrevolutionary " the newspaper cites passages from some of his anti-Polish articles published by DIE WELT between 1976 and August 1980.

Claiming that such journalists manipulated by the BND are to be found not only in the Springer concern, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND names as an example of other journalists who "receive their orders from Pullach" Dr Harry Schleicher, resident of Vienna, "FRG citizen, journalist with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU and BND agent," who recently visited Warsaw and whose dispatches and commentaries "were imbued with the evil anti-Polish spirit required of him."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes in conclusion: "Dr Stroehm, Dr Schleicher and other FRG journalists known to us, who are working for the BND, are not interested in detente, in peaceful cooperation of the peoples--their speciality is the cold war.

TU PAPER SCORES FRG INTERFERENCE IN COUNTRY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD300920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0224 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--Under the headline "Completely Superfluous Accompanying Music" the GDR trade union paper TRIBUENE Thursday rejects attempts at interference by responsible FRG trade unionists in the GDR's internal affairs.

The paper writes: "In the chorus of FRG politicians who obviously assume they can achieve something against the policy of the GDR by creating a racket, a role also has been assumed by people who hold trade union responsibility." They "distort and defame GDR policy and with protests and demands assume a position amounting to an attempt to exert pressure and interfere in our affairs."

TRIBUENE points among other things to the action taken by the chairman of the FRG Railway Trade Union against fundamental agreements on the status of West Berlin and this trade union's attitude in connection with provocations against S-Bahn traffic in West Berlin which comes under GDR sovereignty. It states: "It is clear that such presumptions and such interference can have dangerous complications and difficulties."

TRIBUENE continues: "We trade unionists of the GDR fully support the political course of our government towards states with different social systems--the course of peaceful coexistence. In this framework we are in favor of normal relations with the FRG and also in favor of normal relations with the DGB. We want to continue them and develop them harmoniously and we will have no room for attempts at interference," the paper stresses.

CLERGYMEN REFUSED PERMISSION TO ATTEND FRG SYNOD

LD031754 Hamburg DPA in German 1512 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Osnabrueck, 3 Nov (DPA)--Two representatives of the evangelical churches in the GDR who were expected to attend the meeting of the EKD [Evangelical Church in Germany] in Osnabrueck have been refused exit permits. This emerges from a telegram by the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR to the synod today. The telegram expresses regret that the representatives were not allowed to convey the greetings of the GDR churches in person.

The two representatives who were expected at the synod were Kurt Domsch of the Dresden Landeskirchenamt and Pastor Fritz Dorgeloh, secretary of the Evangelical Youth Office in the GDR. The chairman of the EKD Council, Bishop Lohse of Hanover, told journalists in Osnabrueck that to the best of his knowledge this was the first time that no representative from the GDR was present at a meeting of the EKD synod.

Lohse added that although the chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, Bishop Sohoneherr, was legally entitled to leave the GDR, he had decided in view of the situation to remain in East Berlin.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT CONVICTED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU041010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 31 October the Berlin city court sentenced (West) Berlin resident Kurt Engler to 5 years imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the penal code, to wit: abusing the transit agreement. As an agent of a criminal band operating from West Berlin, Engler, who has a court record, participated in subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. Engler, who during his 4 years of service in the FRG Bundeswehr had received ranger training, was recruited on the orders of criminals Juergen Seidlitz and Wolfgang Haschke for gang-type crimes. In keeping with his orders he used a specially prepared automobile, which fell short of traffic safety standards, for the gang's criminal actions and employed conspiratorial means and methods as a camouflage. The Ford Taunus automobile used for the crimes, with license plate B-AP 7502, was impounded.

FISCHER DISCUSSES CSCE WITH UK MINISTER BLAKER

LD032028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN)--At the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Minister of State in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office Peter Blaker is visiting the GDR 3-5 November.

Oskar Fischer and Peter Blaker met for talks on Monday during which both men expressed themselves in favor of developing bilateral relations between the GDR and Great Britain on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act. It was emphasized during their interview that, in view of the acute international situation, special importance attaches to the steady continuation of the political dialogue in the interest of continuing political detente and supplementing it with disarmament.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the Madrid meeting will be a suitable framework for constructive results within the spirit of the CSCE Final Act, although the destructive intentions of some Western states are manifest in Madrid. All participating states would naturally have to support such a course.

He emphasized the importance of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe whose convocation should be agreed at the Madrid meeting.

Oskar Fischer stated that the GDR, in line with its consistent policy of peace and detente, regards disarmament, a vital question for all nations, as a priority.

British ambassador to the GDR Peter Martin Foster took part in the conversation.

GDR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kurt Nier is conducting with Minister of State Peter Blaker detailed consultations on bilateral and current international questions.

Currency Issue Raised

LD032033 Hamburg DPA in German 1906 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)--Minister of State Peter Blaker of the British Foreign Office in a talk with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has reaffirmed his government's position to the effect that the drastic increase in the compulsory minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors to the GDR cannot be reconciled with the Final Act of the European Security Conference. At the end of the talk which lasted just less than 1 hour it was learned in East Berlin today that Blaker also submitted the view that the restriction of passenger traffic between the GDR and Poland likewise touches upon the CSCE Final Act.

Fischer was said to have commented on this point, saying that it concerns a bilateral agreement. Blaker, who also had a meeting with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, is also said to have reiterated the Western position concerning Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Blaker's 3-day stay in the GDR is in return for a visit by Nier to London last year. For tomorrow a further meeting with Nier is scheduled after which the British politician will go on to Dresden.

SOFIA COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU040952 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 80 p 8

["Exchange of Experiences at Building Sites and Enterprises: BCP Delegation From Sofia Concludes Study Visit"]

[Summary] "The delegation of the BCP Sofia City Committee under the leadership of Ivan Filipov, member of the City Committee Office and first secretary of a rayon leadership, which is currently visiting our capital, had numerous friendly meetings with Berlin working people in the past few days." The guests studied in detail the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. Gerhard Poser, secretary of the SED Bezirk leadership, and Roland Korn, chief architect of the capital, explained to the guests the preparation of building and investment projects, particularly for comprehensive housing construction. An exchange of ideas about the political work of the party branch took place at the Falkenberger plate works.

At a visit to the Arkonaplatz modernization area Lothar Witt, member of the secretariat of the Berlin Bezirk leadership and first secretary of the Central Berlin Kreis leadership, reported how available buildings are used and how residents are enlisted in improving and beautifying their residential areas.

The Bulgarian guests also visited the VEB 7 October machine tool combine, where director Horst Lehnert, in the presence of Arno Wendel, first secretary of the Berlin-Weissensee Kreis leadership, acquainted the guests with the works' output.

Heinz Albrecht, secretary of the SED Bezirk leadership, explained to the guests the tasks of domestic trade and the new competition for the 10th SED Congress.

VIETNAM COMMUNIST DELEGATION STUDIES AGRICULTURAL POLICY

AU041023 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 80 p 2

["Delegation of Vietnam Communist Party Studied Our Agricultural Policy: Gerhard Grueneberg Received Guests for Talks in Berlin"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee for friendly talks. Participating were SED Central Committee members Bruno Kiesler, head of the Central Committee's agricultural department, and Heinz Kuhrig, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs economy, as well as Vietnam's Ambassador Hoang Tu."

Gerhard Grueneberg briefed the guests on implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the SED's policy. He stressed the great responsibility of the cooperative farmers and of all working people in agriculture for ensuring food supplies and raw materials for the population and GDR industry, and valued the firm friendship and cooperation between the SED and the Vietnam Communist Party. "A vivid exchange of ideas was conducted about further cooperation between the parties in the field of agricultural policy. The delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party was in the GDR for a prolonged study visit. In doing so it particularly acquainted itself with experiences in the management and planning of agriculture. For this purpose talks were held in several Bezirke and Kreise with party leaderships as well as at state and economic management organs, LPG's, state farms and other enterprises, and institutes and institutions of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs economy.

FDGB CABLE TO URUGUAY ON TRADE UNION RIGHTS

AU031825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In a cable signed by its chairman, Harry Tisch, the FDGB Federal Executive has requested the Uruguayan Government to restore trade union rights and freedoms in that country. In doing so, the FDGB joins the worldwide action for locating the deported trade unionists and patriots in Uruguay.

HONECKER GREETS ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU032232 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN]:

On the national day of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the 26th anniversary of the onset of the armed struggle of the Algerian people for liberation from colonial oppression and exploitation, I extend to you, the FLN Central Committee as well as to the Algerian people most cordial greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and GDR people, as well as on my own behalf.

I would like to note with satisfaction that the friendship and solidarity between our peoples, formed during the difficult times of the liberation struggle of the Algerian people, are increasingly developing into dynamic and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, states and peoples that is useful for both sides.

I am convinced that the relations between our peoples will also undergo a further rapid upswing in future on the basis of our common aims in the anti-imperialist struggle, and in the contest for peace, detente and social progress.

I gladly avail myself of this occasion to extend to you, esteemed Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, cordial wishes for the further successes of the Algerian people in building a socially just and flourishing society in keeping with the historic decisions of the Fourth FLN Congress.

Accept my best wishes for your personal well-being and for your responsible activity for the benefit of the Algerian people.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sends cordial congratulations to Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of Algeria.

INCREASE IN POWER OUTPUT OF 'DIVERSIONIST' RADIOS REPORTED

AU040948 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Nov 80 p 5

["Diversionist Transmitter in FRG Boost Output"]

[Text] Bonn (ADN)--The Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty transmitters located in the FRG and maintained by the United States are intensifying their diversionist programs against the European socialist countries with substantially increased transmitting power. As the FRG DPA News Agency reported on Thursday a "highly modern transmitting plant" with new 107-meter tall antennas, which has been amplified from 10 to 250 kilowatts, has been commissioned in Holzkirchen near Munich.

HONECKER ADDRESSES SPARTAKIAD COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT

LD301600 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0944 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 30 Oct (ADN)--The GDR Festival and Spartakiad Committee in preparation for the seventh gymnastics and sport festival and the ninth children's and youth Spartakiad Leipzig 1983 was constituted in Berlin on Thursday. The festival's patron is Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The committee consists of 155 personalities from all spheres of GDR social life.

Manfred Ewald, president of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association of the GDR [DTSB], opened the constituent meeting which will discuss a call to all the country's citizens and sportsmen actively to help shape the coming national sporting event. Erich Honecker spoke at the beginning of the committee meeting. He described the gymnastics and sports festivals as well as the children's and youth spartakiads of the GDR as "impressive avowals by youth and sportsmen of peace and socialism, of their socialist fatherland." "As outstanding milestones in the dynamic development of physical culture and sport they also reflect many aspects of our life. In their colorful beauty they express zest for living, optimism and certainty of the future."

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State stated that these sporting events are a symbol "of the consistent realization of our policy of peace and socialism which is aimed at the welfare of the people." He referred to the preparations for the 10th SED Congress (April 1981) which permeate the entire political life and social activities of the country.

"At the center are the results in the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and the tasks up to the 10th party congress," Honecker added. "The realization of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, means the further improvement of working and living conditions for millions of people on the basis of increased labor productivity.

It goes without saying that the questions of housing, of the development of culture and sport, of securing what has been achieved and the further gradual development of the material and cultural standard of living as well as the direct participation of the people in the management of their affairs are at the forefront. We can point with pleasure and pride to continuous and stable progress in all social spheres.

"Against the backdrop of a world shaken by crises the GDR continues to develop stably and dynamically. This does not mean that we remain unaffected by the various crisis centres in the world. Thanks to the close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states we are, however, able to reduce these effects to a minimum and to continue working successfully on shaping developed socialist society."

Honecker stated that the entire development of the GDR proves that there is no other social order "which can compete even approximately with the achievements of socialism. All paths to the future are open in particular to youth. Deeply rooted in the hearts and minds of the people in our republic is the knowledge that what the party does it does for the welfare of the people, for strengthening socialism and for securing peace. This corresponds with the most basic interests of our citizens, strengthens them in awareness of social security and safety and promotes their readiness for work."

Honecker paid tribute to the achievements of GDR athletes at the Olympic games in Moscow and Lake Placid. The eighties brought no small tasks for physical culture and sport. "Health, zest for living, proficiency and the all-round development of the personality--all this makes man happier, gladder and richer. It also has an increasingly lasting influence on our people's socialist way of life. The time has thus come to attain an even greater breadth and an even higher level of physical culture and sport. All the necessary proconditions for a step of this kind exist."

Honecker added: "The DTSB of the GDR, the more than 3 million athletes in our country are an important social force." "For the cause of socialist sport more than 209,000 training supervisors, 127,000 referees and 400,000 officials of the elected executives and committees of the DTSB of the GDR work lovingly and enthusiastically in an honorary capacity. They have extensive knowledge and experience in the development of mass and competitive sport.

"Between 1976 and 1980 2,370 graduates of German physical culture colleges have begun work in sport. In the same period 2,660 new sports establishments were created. The total number of GDR sports establishments was thus raised to 35,600. We have thus a good basis for developing further the progress of physical culture and sport for the benefit of the people."

Honecker stressed that particular attention is being paid to the further purposeful promotion of children's and youth sport. "We are very concerned to use even more the possibilities of sports for communist education, for developing the socialist way of life of the younger generation."

Honecker added that the further development of the Spartakiad movement here is steadily gaining in importance. "Its basic concern, to appeal to and also encourage youth in sport today and in the future, has our fullest support. In workers' leisure and recreational sport too we will try in the coming years to make further noticeable development. We see in this an important contribution to the constant improvement of workers' working and living conditions."

Honecker pointed out that social esteem for the GDR's sports badge program "ready for work and for the defense of the homeland" has increased considerably. "In the last year more than 3 million citizens of our country have for the first time won the sports badge."

Competitive sport is also heading for new and greater tasks. The Moscow and Lake Placid Olympic games clearly show that the level of sporting achievement in nearly all types of sport is rapidly increasing. This development will continue during the coming years. The highest standards should thus continue to be applied to the efficiency of political-ideological work and of sports training in competitive sport.

Honecker directed the DTSB toward further strengthening its sports associations and societies. The number of sports societies, sections and sports groups in towns and villages, in combines and works, cooperatives and institutions should be gradually increased." "Especially in the large areas of new building in towns this should open up new opportunities for varied sporting activity."

The sports festival and the Spartakiad with more that 70,000 participants and the preparations for these events are also aimed at deepening further the relations between art and sport, Honecker added. "In particular the competition for the 1983 art prize of the DTSB of the GDR serves this end. This makes a direct appeal to the artists and cultural workers of our republic to create new works of sculptural and applied art, of music and literature and to put them on public show in the 'art and sport' exhibition during the Leipzig festival."

MORE RATIONAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION REQUIRED IN EIGHTIES

DW031542 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Excerpt from Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] My dear listeners, I wish you a good Sunday. Shortly before the year's end it can be said that of the successes achieved by the economy we have scored a particularly important success, because for the first time we succeeded in achieving considerable growth in the industrial production--which in the first half of the year amounted to 6.1 percent--without any increase in energy consumption. If 209 kwh of electrical energy were required for an output of M1,000 industrial production in 1979 then it is only 196 kwh this year. In other words, the specific electrical energy consumption of the industrial production decreased by 6.2 percent compared with the preceding year. The plan had earmarked 5 percent.

All of us, dear listeners, are certainly aware that we succeeded in making rather encouraging headway here in a decisive domain of our economy so as to safeguard the stability and dynamics of our economy in these difficult times.

One year ago, in September 1979, our party and government adopted decisions providing for the economical and rational utilization of energy. The gravity of these decisions had been realized by the working people, the managers and the entire economy. Full of ideas and with responsibility and good initiatives a large number of rationalization measures for saving energy were implemented which entailed these excellent results of substantially increasing production without consuming more energy. Our planned economy reacted swiftly to the challenge because so many people cooperated in thinking and active work. To be sure, the existence of the combines also contributed to this end. These strong economic organisms are in a position to implement large-scale economic-political measures more effectively than a large number of smaller enterprises. The Leuna works is taking the lead in energy saving, but also other combines, such as Carl Zeiss, Jena, the Schwarza chemical fibre works, the 7 October machine tool combine and the Bitterfield photo-chemical combine have scored very good success in energy saving.

The results of energy saving in the GDR this year, dear listeners, are not ephemeral. For years now we have been consistently working for rational energy consumption. In the seventies we managed to reduce the energy consumption per unit of industrial production by 25 percent. In 1979 we consumed for a certain amount of production only 75 percent of the energy we utilized in 1970. This corresponds to the saving of 90 million tons of raw lignite [words indistince] in such dimensions as we rationalize and lower energy consumption.

At the same time, we must note that the situation in the international energy market is not getting better but worse. External conditions for the procurement of raw materials, particularly for the energy bearers, such as crude oil, hard coal and coke which we above all have to import, have been drastically aggravated.

The situation created by this deterioration of the international energy situation hits particularly hard, the GDR, which is so dependent on imported fuels. In order to arrive at the correct relations in this assessment I want to observe expressly that irrespective of the more and more complicated conditions the supply of combustibles and raw materials by the Soviet Union will be kept on the same level as in 1980. All this shows that in the coming year as well as in the entire 5-year plan period from 1981-85 we will have to utilize our energy even more rationally.

A short time ago the Council of Ministers mapped out a directive in this respect. The energy-political line of this directive already became distinct in Erich Honecker's Gera speech of 13 October. We proceed from the premise that in the future we will generate energy almost entirely on the basis of our indigenous brown coal. We,therefore, will do everything to increase its output and at the same time safeguard its most economical utilization. What we have at our disposal in the field of petroleum--this important raw material--must be for the benefit of the national economy's use. What matters is to utilize brown coal wherever fuel oil is still being used as combustible. These transformations are in full swing in our economy. What is also important is the introduction of state contingents for energy consumption in enterprises.

For the first time state sanctions in the amount of ten times price will become effective this year whenever these contingents are surpassed. This, of course, should not mean that this fine is being taken into account by the enterprises as cost increased. Rather this sanction is supposed to result in an absolute stop in surpassing energy consumption.

A large number of combines in their 1981 plans are adapting in an exemplary manner to the new requirements of energy consumption. Thus, Zeiss, Jena wants to raise production next year to 111.3 percent, with a decrease in energy consumption to 98.8 percent. This deserves utmost appreciation, this shows what can be done, and, after all, the need to save even more energy in the future is a challenge to science and technology, to the creativeness and ingenuity of our engineers, technicians and all working people.

Dear listeners, home heating eats up more energy than the entire industrial production. Thirty-six percent of our energy are used for the home heating. To rationalize in this field, too--naturally without curtailing our living conditions--promises great effects.

The seventh construction conference this summer here has marked out a program of measures with a view to improve insulation [waermedaemmung] of residential premises. [sentence indistinct] Since 1976 the Schwerin housing construction combine has reduced on its own initiative the heat requirements of apartments by 25 percent in the construction of the (?WBS-70) apartment type through an improved sealing of the gable walls and ceilings as well as the first floors. This only indicates as to how much energy can be saved in housing construction through better insulation.

To be sure, dear listeners, this winter as well we want to adhere to the room temperatures set last fall, which is 19 to 20 degrees for offices, schools and restaurants; 19 to 21 degrees for apartments; 18 to 20 degrees for production sites where work is sedentary; 12 to 16 degrees, wherever physical movement is involved; and 18 degrees for department stores and other commercial institutions. Special regulations will be made for hospitals, kindergartens and homes for the aged. These actually are reasonable temperatures. For years now maximum temperatures of 19 degrees have been valid for offices and apartments in the United States.

Thus, we all can contribute to ensuring that no energy is being squandered, and I want to point out expressly that there is great readiness to contribute to this end.

TOEPFER, TISCH ADDRESS FDGB EXECUTIVE MEETING

LD031855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN)--In a speech at the 11th meeting of the FDGB Executive in Berlin on Monday Johanna Toepfer, vice chairman of the FDGB Executive, said that the FDGB has proved in the 35 years of its existence that the leading role of the party of the working class directly benefits every trade union member. In representing the interests of their members, the trade unions have achieved results which are unthinkable in any capitalist country. As the organization of the ruling working class, which exercises power, the FDGB has become an important link in the political system of worker-peasant power. The trade unions and the state have the same class basis. The FDGB will, therefore, multiply its efforts to strengthen and consolidate the GDR in every way in view of the complicated international conditions. To this end the trade unions in the GDR have the widest scope ever known by the German trade union movement.

Johanna Toepfer said that the rights of the trade unions range from a voice on the successful management of public assets to a say on their allocation for a social policy which serve the nation. In the GDR the working people exercise all these rights.

She recalled Lenin's dictum that persuasion is the chief method of trade union work. She described the trade union members' meeting, the schools of socialist labor and personal talks with members at their work place as the most important and best proven forms of the trade unionist's life in which this persuasion takes place.

At present nearly 3 million members are studying in some 150,000 schools of socialist labor the basics of Marxism-Leninism in close conjunction with current issues of SED home and foreign policy.

In his closing speech FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch said that good trade union work is being done wherever questions are being sorted out and trade union members enabled to work effectively. This work must make a contribution to the development of the working people's political judgment. In dealing with current and future tasks, ideological work always implies the inculcation of a sense of history.

Harry Tisch concluded: "Our Marxist-Leninist conviction is of tremendous importance for the cohesion of the workers movement. It is our sharpest and most effective weapon in the class struggle."

GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNIONS 'COORDINATE' OPINIONS ON ISSUES

LD031158 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Nov (MTI)--Representatives of the Hungarian Government and trade unions recently coordinated their opinions on the most important issues concerning every layer of society like national economy, living standard, social welfare, employment policy and the next five-year plan.

The Secretariat of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) and the Council of Ministers have had close cooperation for about 15 years in tackling major socio-economic tasks. At meetings held every six months, they evaluate the implementation of economic measures and their result. Besides, they discuss the national economic plan for the year ahead. It is only natural that the stands taken by the representatives of the Government and SZOT diverge on certain issues and measures. On such occasion a common stand is evolved after debate in which both sides present their arguments and counter-arguments.

At the latest meeting, held in October, the trade unions concurred with the main objectives outlined in the guidelines for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85). The SZOT Presidium holds it basically important to enhance the country's economic strength, improve the national economic balance, explore reserves, streamline the standard of management, preserve and consolidate the living standard attained, and to lay foundations for future development.

The representatives of the country's organized workers emphasized they considered it an indispensable condition for congenial social mood that the average 1980 level of real incomes be preserved for industrial workers and employees as well as for cooperative wage-earners. They demanded that the administrative organs continue to devote special attention to the workers' living conditions so that these reflect their place in social production and their performance. The trade union representatives supported differentiation of wages and incomes according to work performance to stimulate better work. At the same time the SZOT leaders suggested increase in family allowance, child-minding allowance, social stipend and in the real value of the lowest pension amounts.

The suggestions put forward by the SZOT leaders at the latest meeting are in harmony with Hungary's social welfare policy. In the foregoing period several measures were adopted to reduce parents' burdens in educating their children, improve material conditions for learning, and to give increased attention to the aged.

Discussions between the leaders of the Hungarian Government and SZOT are regular and useful events of Hungarian political life. At one of their earlier meetings, for instance, agreement on austerity measures was reached between the Hungarian Council of Ministers and the trade unions. They exchanged views also before the consumer's price raises. Likewise, central price hike can be introduced only with the concurrence of the labour unions. Besides, in case of wage and social welfare measures not figuring in the national economic plan, the two sides coordinate stands, as was done in 1978.

The role and responsibility of the trade unions in Hungary further increased in the division of political work during the recent times. They have become active constituents of political guidance. With due and simultaneous consideration to rights and duties, they are helping construction of socialist society and they project workers' opinions to party and state organs.

Apart from the regular consultations between the Government and SZOT, there are numerous forms of cooperation between the state and labour unions. Branch, individual industrial trade unions, for instance, keep in contact with the ministries or authorities concerned.

They jointly elaborate measures necessary for the implementation of economic, political decisions. They continuously supervise and help the execution of the measures. In addition, the trade unions assist the work of the state planning committee and inter-ministerial committees with suggestions and valuable observations.

On elaborating their work-plans, the administrative organs ask for and make use of the labour bodies' proposals. As was mentioned at the October meeting, the government would take into consideration the suggestions from trade unions on preparing the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the annual plan of the national economy.

LAZAR GREETS USSR'S TIKHONOV ON HIS ELECTION

LD250410 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram of greetings to Nikolay Tikhonov on the occasion of being elected Soviet premier.

BANGLADESH CP DELEGATION VISITS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU032035 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Communique on a visit by a delegation of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, led by Central Committee Secretary Matiur Rahman, to Hungary from 27-31 October 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Party of Bangladesh [CPB], which was led by Matiur Rahman, secretary of the Central Committee paid a visit to our country from 27 to 31 October. The delegation included Osman Ghani, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Dacca City Party Committee.

Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, and representatives of the Central Committee International Affairs Department had talks with the guests. In a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they exchanged views about topical issues of the international communist and workers movement and reviewed relations between the two parties.

The Bangladesh delegation gave a briefing on the struggle waged by the CPB for improving the living conditions of the people of Bangladesh and their democratic rights, uniting the country's progressive forces and the release of Secretary General Mohammed Farhad, who is illegally imprisoned.

The MSZMP representatives reaffirmed the Hungarian communists' internationalist solidarity with the communists of Bangladesh. Both sides expressed their readiness to further develop relations between the MSZMP and the CPB on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPB delegation visited the National Council of Trade Unions, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the journalists association, the linen spinning and weaving industry enterprise and Bacs-Kiskun County.

KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD032236 Budapest MTI in English 1853 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Nov (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received on Monday Khoun Ran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, first ambassador to Hungary of the Kampuchean People's Republic, who presented his credentials. Present at the ceremony also was deputy foreign minister Vencel Hazi.

SOLIDARITY FOUNDING COMMITTEE MEETS IN GDANSK; WALESA SPEAKS

LD031901 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] We have learned from the Gdansk broadcasting station that a meeting of the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union (NSZZ) Solidarity, with representatives from the founding committees of Solidarity on the Gdansk coast, took place this afternoon at committee headquarters.

In the course of the meeting, the chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity Lech Walesa and members of the Presidium spoke to those present on the course of the Warsaw meeting with Premier Jozef Pinkowski.

It was stressed that the talks were useful and will be continued. The meeting also dealt with current organizational matters of the NSZZ Solidarity in the Gdansk Voivodship.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY HAILS SOLIDARITY REGISTRATION

AU031437 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Ryszarda Kazimierska commentary: "'Solidarity' in Fact and in Law"]

[Text] As of 1445 hours on Friday, 24 October 1980 the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity exists not only in fact but in law as well. The moment the court announced its decision to register the NSZZ Solidarity, it becan its legal existence within Poland as an officially recognized and self-governing trade union.

Exactly within a month of depositing its statutes with the court, the NSZZ Solidarity was recognized by the law of the Polish People's Republic. Since that moment all citizens must and should recognize this fact.

Although the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity decided to appeal to the Supreme Court against the changes made in the statutes by the court--it is fully entitled to make such an appeal--the union's registration is an accomplished fact and makes it possible for the NSZZ Solidarity members to begin their normal activities.

Let me recall paragraph six of the NSZZ Solidarity statutes: The union's aim is to protect the rights, dignity and interests of employees and their families, in particular:

--To protect the material, social and cultural interests of members and their families;

--To safeguard employee rights in the sphere of their jobs, wages, social and living conditions and work safety;

--To make efforts to harmonize the correct performance of enterprises with employee interests;

--To strengthen the family and to protect family life;

--To spread democracy and to strengthen amicable solidarity in mutual relations;

--To ensure for employees conditions under which to improve qualifications;

--To stimulate economic and social policy;

--To foster active efforts for the good of the fatherland.

Those are great and worthy goals. The registration of the NSZZ Solidarity is of great practical significance because it was simply created legal conditions for activity.

Today time spent on the fatherland's behalf has double value. It has been 59 days already since the social contract was concluded on the coast. Let us think how much has already been done in that time and how much is still to be done, how many problems we still have to solve by common efforts and what enormous work is still facing all Poles, if we really want to ensure that that which has been included in the individual paragraphs of the agreements becomes a permanent part of our life.

TRADE UNIONIST SZYMANDERSKI STATES CASE FOR 'SOLIDARITY'

AU031722 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Jacek Szymanderski of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity: "Plane of Understanding"]

[Excerpts] This article had been written before the 24 October session of the voivodship court that dealt with the application for registration. The changes made by the court in the statutes without consulting and obtaining the agreement of those who had submitted the statutes for registration, have given rise to disputes. As you know, Lech Walesa announced that he would appeal to the Supreme Court against the changes made by the voivodship court.

The basic features of our trade union are its apolitical character, independence and self-government. These three features correspond to the three basic goals our union would like to achieve.

1) To defend employees' material, social and cultural interests; 2) to help promote our country's economic, social and cultural development, which is an obvious condition for implementing the first goal; 3) to humanize work and to prevent demoralization and the collapse of the spirit of good work.

The first of those goals means that our activities are guided mainly by the demands put forward by union members. The only restriction is the practical possibility of implementing them.

Under the conditions of socialism, the apolitical nature of our trade union is a must if those goals are to be achieved. The union is apolitical when it does not lay down any political line and does not aspire to power.

We are convinced that those who earn their daily living by the sweat of their brows know perfectly well that you can have only as much as you honestly produce. It was not the common people who forgot this principle. The moral collapse in that regard began at the top. However, that is an issue that should be clearly stated. The point is that employees must be able to determine the distribution of the national income. Above all, they must be able to determine how much should go to the market and how much to investments.

The apolitical nature of the union hits neither at socialism nor at the system of alliances. It does hit at the abuses of political argumentation as a screen for bossism, incompetence and dishonesty. A true apolitical nature of the trade union can be truly warranted only if no one is able to combine a leading political post with a leading trade union post. The functionaries of our trade union must hail from the basic trade unions. They must not be professional political activists. Only in such a way will trade union leaders never lose contact with the electorate and will not turn into clerks.

The apolitical nature of the trade union is one of the aspects of independence. Another aspect of our independence is independence from administration and the employer. It is impossible to discuss this subject in detail in a single article. Bearing in mind that in our state, the state ownership of production means holds sway, independence from the employer is possible only if they are independence from administration and the party. Independence from the employer is necessary if the trade union wants to effectively control whether a manager acts in keeping with the interests of the employees, who are the actual masters of their plant.

We are often told reproachfully that control is not enough and that comanagement and coresponsibility are necessary. The same slogan was addressed to the plant councils of the old trade unions. That is why we must stress that we are also interested in comanagement and coresponsibility, but not as they were in those days. We are not interested in helping to cover "management errors," and in the principle of "you scratch my back and I will scratch yours."

An organization that is based on the territorial principle and that covers all Poland is able to ensure complete independence from the employer for us. This principle is simply the result of the fact that the state owns the means of production and is dictated by the way in which the state and political authorities in Poland are organized.

One of our basic tasks is to help people to team up in groups within which they are in the best position to discuss, understand and express their interests. That is why we help to organize--within our trade union--various branch and professional-vocational sections. We also hope that this will to some extent help people to come to terms with their work. Being in a better position to understand and to determine their professional situations, people will work with greater satisfaction, will show initiative and will find work pleasant. In a word they will work in order to produce and achieve something and not to "overcome the front of work," "to implement tasks," "to catch up with the plan" or to "fulfill pledges."

We would like to draw attention to two additional aspects of relations between the authorities and the Solidarity trade union. The crisis of confidence about which so much has been said recently is a fact and one should realize this by all means. The crux of that crisis is that today we need self-criticism but that self-criticism is not enough to restore confidence.

It should be clearly stated that all the hard working people who have witnessed and suffered from "management errors," abuses of authority and incompetence in the past few years will not heed arguments such as "tighten your belts," from those who have committed those "management errors" or common acts of dishonesty. One should bear in mind that people are unable to tell exactly who was actually in authority and who really did what, especially since there existed no principle of political responsibility that would enable one to pin down those who made errors and those who opposed them. It is possible that only a few people did commit errors and did steal, but, at lease insofar as the people are concerned, every member of the state and political leadership knew but did nothing about it. Perhaps those members could do nothing about it but this does not matter now. What we need now is institutional guarantees that the wise and honest members of the leadership will be able to oppose the stupid and dishonest ones.

We know that the country's situation is tragic and that we cannot count on rapid improvements. We also know that only a strong government, one supported by society, will be able to lead the country out of its crisis. However, the crisis of confidence denotes that the people will listen to appeals for patience and understanding only from an independent and self-governing social organization set up by themselves. One can destroy that great social organization called Solidarity and one can make it impossible for it to function. But such methods will not restore lost confidence and no government is possible without confidence.

We have stressed that our organization is apolitical and we have proved that our activity does not in any way threaten the principles of the system. However, every difficulty, every day we have to devote to senseless struggles instead of to trade union work, leads to a needless aggravation of the situation and postpones the possibility of agreement.

Is there still someone in our fatherland who wants to increase social tensions and to intensify the crisis for his selfish interests, who wants to deprive us of independence and self-government and who wants to liquidate our movement, which at this moment totals over 7 million members and which is the only chance of extricating our country from the crisis by common effort?

Will this someone, if he exists and is able to act, also assume responsibility for the results of such activity?

NSZZ SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES, AIMS REVIEWED

LD031518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, a participant with full legal rights in the country's public life and a movement with enormous social backing, is gradually becoming a natural part of everyday reality in many workplaces. The union's registration is helpful to some of its cells in organizational procedures because it takes away the last argument of mistrustful and reluctant people. This does not mean that all barriers and tensions have been overcome. The union's cells are currently preparing for elections, carrying on information and propaganda activity and trying, with varying results, to resolve the issue of coexistence with other trade union organizations. At the same time, NSZZ Solidarity's everyday union activities are beginning. The new unions are dealing more frequently with problems of workforces and factories and are settling urgent matters of intervention.

PAP VIEWS UNION ACTIVITIES IN ZIELONA GORA, FACTORIES

LD032136 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov (PAP)--The Solidarnosc trade union group is gradually becoming a part of everyday life in many work establishments. It takes part in Poland's public life enjoying equal rights and is a movement with a great social following. The registration of Solidarnosc certainly helps some of its links solve their organizational problems. The Solidarnosc links are getting ready for the elections and conducting an information and propaganda activity. They are also trying to solve the question of co-existence with other trade union organizations. The new unions have increasingly often been raising concrete problems of the working crews and factories. They have been solving urgent issues of employees.

Representatives of the Solidarnosc founding committees and of the Presidium of the Zielona Gora Inter-Factory Founding Committee met recently with political and administrative authorities of the voivodship and discussed socio-economic problems of the region. It was deemed necessary to increase the publication of reliable materials about the concrete work of the union. A similar meeting was held with representatives of the local mass media.

Some 90 percent of workers of the Jelcz factory producing buses and heavy lorries are members of Solidarnosc. The management of the plant assigned special rooms for the new organization, enabled it to publish its articles in the factory press, to use the factory wire broadcasting centre and the printing machines. Due to this, the Solidarnosc factory committee can easily publish its declarations in booklets. Members of the Jelcz committee took part in making decisions on wage raises for the working crew and have already [word indistinct] supervising working conditions in the plant. The committee intervened in cases of violating the workers' rights.

The hitherto links of the branch unions and the Solidarnosc committees have reached a common plane of understanding in many plants in Wloclawek, including the Mera Kujawy factory of manometers, the nitrogen plant, and the Drumet works of ropes and wires. Delegates of both unions are taking part in the work of factory committees set up to supervise the implementation of the motions and postulates forwarded by workers. This cooperation has rested in efficiently solving the wage and welfare issues and questions of improving the working conditions. However, there are also such enterprises and institutions where it has not been possible to establish cooperation on an equal footing. Unnecessary competition for winning members is taking place. Neither is everything going on smoothly within the new union movements in view of differences of opinion between the two Solidarnosc inter-factory founding committees already functioning in Sieradz and Zdunska Wola, which caused a lot of tension and misunderstanding.

The recent general meeting set up a new inter-factory founding committee to perform the role of those existing so that it will operate in the Sieradz Voivodship. The union will take an active [word indistinct] in solving the most important socio-economic problems of the region.

LE FIGARO SEES TEMPORARY BREATHING SPACE FOR LEADERS, UNIONS

LD031203 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1-2 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland--First Accord, But Threat Remains"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--The atmosphere is now, optimistic, albeit tinged with great caution with respect to the meaning of any normalization of relations between the authorities and the free trade unions. At any rate, it is obvious that PZPR leader Kania's Moscow trip has in no way led to any hardening of attitudes--on the contrary. If this general trend were to be confirmed, it could be said that Kania has just lived through a very difficult and busy but ultimately a very beneficial week for consolidating his power. In fact, in the past few days:

First, he has secured a breathing space from the Soviets. In fact, following his visit to Moscow Polish official circles appear to be really pleased with the way the Kremlin talks went. Here again it could be said, as Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's advisers said after the discussions with Polish Premier Pinkowski, that these talks certainly developed better than expected and that they confirmed that no imminent threat of any intervention existed at present. Brezhnev listened to Kania's explanations, took due note of Kania's assurances that he is able to maintain the necessary democratization in Poland under party control and again expressed his confidence that Kania would be able to perform his task successfully in reasonable time.

It is also said here that the Soviets have also promised to give Poland additional economic aid both in the form of credits and food supplies. It is therefore generally believed that the new party leadership has just been granted by the Soviets a 2-3 month respite during which it must succeed in regaining control over the situation.

Second, he has improved relations between the authorities and the free trade unions. Shaken by the threat of a strike whose consequences could have been very grave, the authorities have in recent days made a number of statements expressing good will toward the Solidarity trade unions. It has been stated repeatedly in the press that the trade unions should participate in the country's administration and play the role of real partners with the authorities. The Politburo has even sent a letter to all local party organizations instructing them to cooperate with the free trade unions with greater good will.

Yesterday's discussions seemed to confirm that these efforts were beginning to bear fruit, even though more time will be needed to create the indispensable confidence. At any rate, the two forces realize that they are condemned to reaching an understanding and that the country will not recover without their cooperation.

Third, he has strengthened his control over the party. The Moscow visit has obviously strengthened Kania's authority over the party. The backing which the Soviets have given him, even if only provisionally, has given him more elbowroom to finally eliminate the party's orthodox or intransigent elements. In any case, the Politburo's recent meeting has confirmed that this in fact was the authorities' present orientation and that the advocates of renewal and democratization were gaining control over the situation increasingly rapidly. At the same time, the present leadership is retaining control over the party apparatus.

As we can see, therefore, it appears that even though enormous difficulties and dangers certainly remain, Kania has been able to definitely consolidate his authority and power in recent days, at least for the time being.

WARSAW TV EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT-UNION TALKS

LD010044 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 31 Oct 80

["The Telephone Rings" program presented by Claude Guillaumin and Ralph Pinto, with telephone hook-up with Andrzej Bilik, deputy editor of Polish television, in Warsaw, and with (Jean-Pierre Quitard), Paris radio's Moscow correspondent]

[Excerpt] [Guillaumin] Since this morning in Warsaw some men in authority have been discussing and negotiating. There are on the one hand, the political leaders, Pinkowski and the ruling government, and on the other side the leaders of the new and independent trade unions, resulting from the Gdansk agreements of last August, with Lech Walesa at their head. The negotiations are tough, and the threat of a general strike on 12 November hovers over the talks if the Supreme Court does not delete in the new trade unions' statutes references to the leading role of the party. Today's talks come in the wake of the lightning visit to Moscow 24 hours ago by the Polish leaders, a visit described as a visit of friendship and work, but which in the West certain observers see at least as a warning sign, even if the language of the communique appears somewhat reassuring. So briefly, 2 months after the signing of the Gdansk agreements, it does appear that Poland is living through a crucial period. There is a very unfavorable economic situation, and there are the warnings, and even measures toward isolation taken by certain of Poland's neighbors, such as East Germany. All this does not help matters. Our guest this evening is in Warsaw. He is Mr Andrzej Bilik, deputy editor of the Polish television. Also at the end of a line in Moscow we have (Jean-Pierre Quitard), to give you the Soviet viewpoint. He is Paris radio's correspondent in Moscow. And in Paris at my side is Ralph Pinto. Andrzej Bilik in Warsaw, what is the latest on the trade union-government talks?

[Bilik] I know that the talks are still continuing.

[Guillaumin] The talks were supposed to last only today, and a statement was to have been given at about 1800 or 1830. Do you think that the fact that the talks are being extended means there are difficulties, or on the contrary that an effort is being made to really reach full agreement on all points?

[Bilik] I think that there is something of both, that it is very difficult going, but there is also the determination to succeed.

[Guillaumin] It had been said in connection with these negotiations that the matter of the party's predominance was an essential matter. Does it seem to you to be an essential matter and maybe a stumbling-block? In other words if the talks failed would Poland risk having a general strike on the 12th?

[Bilik] No eventuality can be excluded at this moment. That is what I think. Now as to the reference to the role of the party; in the Polish situation as it is, the Polish situation in all its context, the matter has really become crucial to the extent that not to include the reference in the statutes of the Solidarity organization is the equivalent of a political act, and yet to include it is also a political act. So you can see how knotty the problem is.

[Guillaumin] From reports received from Warsaw it appears that there are chances of a compromise being reached, one which could give satisfaction to all concerned. But surely there are two solutions: either reference is made to the party in the statutes or no reference is made. There is no half-way measure surely?

[Bilik] There is still a chance of a solution. The matter is of course in the hands of the Supreme Court, but certain lawyers are saying that there is the possibility, for example, of writing certain points into the preamble and not to include them within the texts of the statutes themselves. This solution might well--and I am speaking purely personally here--resolve the problem.

[Guillaumin] (Jean-Pierre Quitard), after the visit, the very brief visit by the Polish leaders to Moscow, have you the impression that this unexpected visit was carried out precisely because there was to be a meeting between the Polish Government and the trade unions today?

[Quitard] There is no doubt that it was so. The lightning visit lasted just 6 hours. Mr Kania and Mr Pinkowski arrived at 1000 and left at 1630. They did not even have time to go to the Polish Embassy. They were shut in the Kremlin all the time, talking to the Soviet leaders.

[Guillaumin] Tell me, Mr Bilik, although the communique on the Moscow talks was somewhat reassuring one might well ask oneself in view of this lightning visit to Moscow, just 24 hours before meeting the trade unions today, if it was not a fact that they were summoned to Moscow, in other words if the Polish leaders were not in fact suddenly ordered to go to Moscow, summoned by Brezhnev.

[Bilik] No, not at all. You rightly said that the communique was reassuring. I would even say very reassuring. In any case we in Warsaw all looked upon this as a very good communique. There are several elements in it, economic elements and also several possibilities of Soviet economic help. There are promises of further Soviet economic aid to Poland. Of course, on the political side there are important points, but above all what all of us here in Warsaw have noted is the admission by the Soviet leaders, and the Polish leaders, that the Polish workers will be able to resolve their problems themselves. And this is something essential for us.

[Question from listener on telephone] The warnings that have been uttered by various communist parties and the stance of the Soviet leaders--the parties that have been notable are the Czechoslovak and East German ones--could they not be seen as being the same stands by these parties at the time of the Prague Spring of 1968, that is to say the accusations of nationalism, or of collusion with capitalist forces, could these not be cleverly multiplied so that one day they could eventually serve as a pretext for intervention by the Warsaw Pact armies?

[Bilik] I had been expecting some question on this, but let me say straight away that I can see no comparison between Prague 1968 and Warsaw 1980, first of all in the international context, which is quite different in 1980 from what it was in 1968. And then Polish traditions and Czechoslovak traditions are different. We are both Slav nations and in general we have the same political system, but we are in an altogether different situation.

[Question from another listener] Mr Bilik: How can you explain for instance why the East Germans have had the idea of stemming travel by Polish citizens to East Germany and vice-versa, and why the Czechs have issued a number of warnings? One has the impression that some governments of socialist countries take a harder line in their appreciation of the Polish situation than Moscow.

[Bilik] It is quite normal for our neighbors in Prague or East Berlin to be worried about the developments, about the Polish situation. Even we in Warsaw are also worried because we have a whole series of problems to solve. And then as far as East Germany is concerned, it has economic problems. For as long as the Polish economic situation worsens, there will be, for example, Poles going into East Germany to obtain supplies and this caused problems for the GDR.

[Guillaumin] Perhaps Moscow has been hesitant or does not want to intervene in one way or another--I am not talking particularly about sending in tanks, but there are a thousand and one ways of exerting pressure. Have not the Soviets entrusted their socialist allies with the task, let us say, of isolating, or even of encircling Poland?

[Bilik] No. I certainly do not think so, all the more so having regard to the results of the visit to Moscow by Messrs Kania and Pinkowski.

[Guillaumin] You no doubt saw, as we did, PRAVDA of just over 3 weeks ago when it wrote: Beware, the Warsaw Pact is the guarantor of socialist orthodoxy. Do not try to modify in any way the reality, political and social, of the socialist countries.

[Bilik] Yes, but listen: There is nobody, or nearly nobody here in Poland who would want to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact. We are all agreed on this, the Solidarity trade union body as well. Mr Walesa too, everybody.

CREATIVE WORKERS POLLED ON CULTURAL NEEDS

AU311213 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25-26 Oct 80 p 7

[Results of the poll carried out by Pawel Chynowski, Adam Ciesielski, Malgorzata Dipont, Wojciech Krauze, Zdzislaw Sierpinski and Beata Sowinska: "Most Urgent Needs"]

[Excerpts] We regard the title of our poll as a signature slogan for the entire complex of problems agitating Polish culture. We asked prominent representatives of Polish culture and science to state their views on those problems.

Prof Aleksander Gieysztor, historian: That which can be changed in culture conceived as creative activity and as access to old and present creative activities does not depend on our economic conditions alone. We must not entrench ourselves behind those conditions when such mighty impulses for change for the better are coming to us precisely from the areas outside the economy.

Changes in culture above all means that society takes charge of it. Some of the general tasks in that connection are to wake up and stimulate initiative, to abolish restrictions dictated by a paternalistic attitude from above toward whatever occurs in the communities of creative workers and in the mass of the people who yearn for a living stream of culture, and to ensure a sensible minimum of support for self-governing activities.

Stefan Gierowski, painter: It is most urgently necessary for society's consciousness to be concerned for culture in daily life as directly as it is for the problem of meat. Culture should be created by common efforts and not by propagating the fancy "culture-creative" models by administrative and institutional measures.

Jerzy Kawalerowicz, movie director: We are living in haste not to be left behind in that great race that will end the twentieth century and begin the twenty-first century. What does enlightened socialism really mean? Where is the border between that which one is allowed to say and which one is not? What is more important--that which we really feel and experience or that which we should feel and experience? That is why I regard a revaluation of concepts and structures as the most urgent need at present.

Maria Kuncewiczowa, writer: Poland is now experiencing a time of the masses' elemental rush to moral norms. That is why what Poland now needs most is open cooperation between the sides in order to fulfill the opportunity offered by history for the common good of society and mankind. Doctrines are verified by deeds and deeds are verified by time. "More money" cannot be accepted as a slogan for any crucial change.

Prof Henryk Szletynski, theater specialist, actor and director: Culture for man should not begin only when he has reached adulthood! That is why we need a general--not to say revolutionary--change in the general education system, in its program and in teachers' training. I have in mind education in humanities, Poland's general and cultural history, Polish language and the way we speak--elocution and diction.

Aleksandra Slaska, actress: The most urgent need is to restore the importance of our language as the basic element of our national culture's development. I think that the instruction in our mother tongue should be the chief subject in basic schools. That will ensure better training for our teachers and will be the first step in improving the sorry situation that we can see in our daily social life and, unfortunately, in movies and even--which is the worst of all--in the theater.

We should be most ruthless in demanding that those who use our language in public--that is, who impose on us a model of Polish language--should be the first to speak correct Polish.

Witold Zalewski, writer: Most generally speaking, there are many issues that are most important. One such issue is the creative community's need for greater self-government in cultural policy. We also need a shorter distance between the creative worker and the recipient of his works. The point is that creative works not only reach the recipient in their original shape but that they are propagated in the most advantageous way. That is also connected with the interpretation of those works and with the system of values. The point is that these values, as presented to society, should have the status that is genuinely theirs, should not be modified in keeping with the precepts of policy and should not be exploited for temporary and utilitarian purposes. An alternative to that is pluralism not only of the forms but also of the contents expressed through culture.

An equally important issue: The creative communities expect that the new law on censorship will clearly define the range of its powers and methods of functioning and that censorship will operate according to law and will limit itself to protecting the basic interests of the Polish state and nation.

LEGAL STATUS GRANTED TO NINETEEN TRADE UNIONS

LD032129 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov (PAP)--Legal status has been granted so far to nineteen newly formed trade unions. In the six weeks since the Council of State passed the resolution on the new unions' registration 49 applications have been filed at the voivodship court in Warsaw.

The number of the newly formed trade unions nearly equals now that of the hitherto active branch unions which are also undergoing significant transformations. Majority of the 23 branch unions have already held their congresses and formulated their new statutes which recognize independence, self-management and democratization of activity as priority issues in the trade unions' life.

The existence of several dozen trade unions in Poland, of two or more independent organizations operating at the same enterprise represents an entirely new situation which requires legal solutions, especially in the trade unions' bill being prepared now. It is necessary to find practical possibilities for interunion cooperation in order to ensure that the interests and rights of the crews were represented in a coordinated and effective way. The important thing is to ensure the possibilities for normal activity to every trade union organization whether it is an old or a new one and irrespective of the size of its membership.

COURT REFUSAL TO REGISTER FARMERS UNION EXPLAINED

LD040948 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (PAP)--On October 29, the voivodship court in Warsaw took a decision concerning the application for registration by the founding committee of the Warsaw-based independent self-governing trade union of farmers, examined at the court's session on October 22, 1980. The court refused to register this union. Also on October 29, at a secret session, the court refused to register other trade unions, namely: the independent farmers trade union based in Zabkowice Slaskie and operating in the entire area of the Walbrzych Voivodship, and the farmers' trade union of the Obrzyn and Kujawy area, based in Lipno.

The applicants have the right of appeal against the decision taken by the voivodship court and refusing registration to the Supreme Court, in keeping with Article 6 of the Council of State resolution of September 13, 1980. [as received]

Rejecting the applications for registration the voivodship court said in the substantiation of its decision that the unions applying for registration intended to affiliate "individual farmers" running farms in their own name and on their own account. Meanwhile, the international conventions ratified by Poland (convention No 2 on the right to form associations and coalition of farm workers and the ILO conventions No 87 and 89(rule that only "employees" can form trade unions. The same standpoint is represented in the trade unions law of July 1, 1949. The notion "employee" is defined in the Polish legislation by Article 2 of the labour code. In accordance with this regulation an employee is "a person employed under work contract, by appointment, election, nomination or under cooperative work contract." The Polish Constitution mentions apart from trade unions also the associations of working farmers. It follows from the Articles of 84 and 85 of the Constitution that "associations of working farmers" and not the trade unions are the form of organization that can affiliate individual farmers.

The court, analysing the content of the above mentioned international conventions ratified by Poland explained that they, too, referred to the organization of trade unions by "employees" and not owners of workshops run on one's own account, farms included, even if it was connected with practising a definite trade including that of a farmer. Such legal ruling is consistent and understandable in the light of objectives and tasks of a trade union organization. For, as it is explained, for instance, in the ILO convention No 98, the aim of a trade union is to protect the employees against any acts of discrimination in the area of work, and in particular against the conditioning of hiring an employee on his pledge not to join a trade union, against the sacking of an employee or harming him in any other way because of his trade union membership or trade union activity in his free time and, with the employer's consent, in his working hours.

According to Article 1 of the Trade Unions Law of July 1, 1949 the aim of a trade union is, among other things, to represent and defend the interests of the employees, to show constant care for and to improve the material and cultural conditions of their life. In the opinion of the court it follows from the above mentioned considerations that a trade union is an organization affiliating employees or employers mainly with the view to preventing or easing conflicts springing from the contract of work, in mutual relations: employee and employer. These conflicts do not occur in the situation when a working person does not remain in a relation of subordination to an employer and practices its profession in a workshop run on its own account.

The aims of the union defined in the statutes included in the applications for registration, and among them: "the defence of the farmers' interests, the rising of professional skills, the satisfying of social needs of the union's members and their families" etc., indicate that the objective defined a catalogue of activities typical of self-governed branch organizations of farmers and not of trade unions.

The possibility to form organizations affiliating individual farmers is provided by the Polish Constitution (Article 84 paragraph 2) but in the light of what has been said above these cannot be trade unions. To define the form of individual farmers' organizations exceeds the competence of the court in the present state of legislation.

HEALTH EMPLOYEES BEGIN NATIONWIDE PROTEST OVER WAGES

LD031845 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Health service employees started today a nationwide protest. Today we welcome at our microphone Dr Zbigniew Plot, chairman of the founding committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity at the Bydgoszcz United Voivodship Hospital and at the 30th Anniversary Hospital in Bydgoszcz.

[Plot] Because representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare during their talks with the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity in Gdansk have refused to alow the issue of health service pay to be discussed, we have decided that as of today and until further notice the whole health service in the country will enage in a protest action. (?All health service employees taking part in the action will wear a red and white armband.) Until tomorrow flags flying on health service buildings will also fly black riboons, in connection with the tragedy which occurred in the hospital in Grupa.

[Question] What is your protest about?

[Answer] Legally our situation can be summed up as follows: The ministry offered us a hike of Z700, a hike which is inadequate when one considers health service wages. Because of this Solidarity has put the matter quite clearly: We will be able to accept this amount only when a definite date is set for implementation by the state. We know very well that the state is facing enormous financial problems but a date must be set for implementing all pay issues affecting the health service, because the present pay regulations make it impossible to reward employees justly.

As an example I will give you the fact that [words indistinct] earn Z2,000, nurses earn Z2,300-Z2,400, that is the average nurses' pay. Moreover (?existing regulations) make it impossible to improve the standards of services, which affects the performance of the out-patients medical services. The whole protest action will take the form of protesting while work continues. Our slogan is: "We demand action on health service pay; we are protesting while work continues." We will not stop working.

[Question] The issue of pay is one of many problems with which the health service has to live at present and with which the health service is now struggling. What are the other problems?

[Answer] Underinvestment in the health service is assuming tragic dimensions. We are now in a situation, and every patient knows this, where it is impossible to obtain medicines. For example, we are having problems with the water for (?intravenous drips). We are still looking for solutions to this kind of problem. What is more, our facilities are housed in inadequate buildings. We are dispersed all over Bydgoszcz. [Passage indistinct] and generally we are faced with a great many problems and we could spend a long time talking about matters which have to be dealt with. This is why we are trying to deal, in our Gdansk demands, not only with pay but all other health service problems, so that we can get on with the job of solving all our problems soon and in time. The health service must regain the position in the state for which it was created.

WROCLAW UNION BREAKS OFF TALKS WITH COMMISSION

LD031640 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The impasse in talks between the government commission led by Vice Minister of Transportation Czeslaw Goscilowicz and representatives of the Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity enterprises affiliated to the ZMTK amalgamation, continues.

After discussing 16 of the 24 demands the talks were broken off. As of 1700 today--that is, the time of the beginning of our broadcast--there was no sign of them being resumed. The controversial demands concern, among other things, recognition of the loss of sharpness of vision which occurs frequently among welders as an occupational illness, the size of the bonus for administrative workers, and the introduction of wage raises in conformity with the table suggested by the Solidarity trade unionists--which takes into consideration mainly the lowest income bracket. The average amount for each worker would be Z788. This would practically be equal to the increases negotiated by railroadmen in the Wroclaw locomotive shed.

The chairman of the Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity for the ZMTK enterprises stated that 54 delegates are waiting day and night for the arrival of the government delegation in order to be able to cancel the final steps in the form of tomorrow's strike. We hope, however, that this eventuality will not arise and that both sides will make every possible effort to come to an agreement. We will inform you about the development of the situation in tomorrow's broadcast.

SOLIDARITY COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS REACH ACCORD WITH MINISTRY

LD032330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The second round of talks between representatives of communications workers, members of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, and representatives of the leadership of the Ministry of Communications has ended. The meeting dealt with implementing demands submitted by communications workers in conformity with the Gdansk agreement of 31 August of this year. An agreement has been reached in principle regarding the increase in wages for communications workers. On the other hand, it has not yet been agreed how to share out the increase. We learn that in these circumstances the talks will be resumed within the next few days.

Talks Adjourned

LD040932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] After a several-day exchange of views, the talks in Gdansk between communications employees' representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and the Ministry of Communications group led by Under Secretary of State Stanislaw Wylupek have been adjourned.

Despite achieving a basic agreement on the amount of average pay increases, differences have emerged on the principle of allocating the negotiated sum of the increases. It is predicted that further talks will touch not only on wages issues but also on the other proposals and demands put forward and on the problems of developing communications.

FORESTRY WORKERS MEET, FORM COORDINATING COMMISSION

LD040948 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A meeting of district representatives of the management of the state forests and timber industry enterprises in Poland to consider the establishment of a national coordinating commission of foresters has taken place in Wroclaw with the participation of 75 delegates from all over the country. The delegates formed the Polish Coordinating Commission of Forestry Workers with headquarters in Wroclaw. A 13-member presidium was elected. The chairman is Kazimierz Pipinski, worker in the district management of the state forests in Wroclaw.

A decision was made to address a demand to the ministry to sign a uniform text of agreement on the basis of the agreements concluded in Gdansk and Szczecin, reduce the managerial staff and verify the staff employed in the state forests. It was stated that it is essential to accept the proposed increase in wages and support the work of the administration in raising the effectiveness of work.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION HEAD ON CONGRESS POLICIES

LD021932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Interview with Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Polish Journalists Association, conducted by Jacek Kalabinski in Warsaw; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Judging from reports which have leaked from the conference room of the congress [extraordinary congress of the Polish Journalists Association], it was exceptionally stormy and lively.

On the other hand, the mass media reports we have been hearing and reading were in the tone of the past, the tone we had become used to. The journalists [words indistinct] examined a broad range of the problems of the profession. Why did this happen?

[Answer] I have not had a chance to read the newspapers because I could not get any on the way to this interview, and I have not been able to listen to the radio or see television for lack of time, so I will have to take your information on trust [words indistinct] I think the congress took place, among other reasons,(to ?settle) this kind of situation. There were a great number of serious (?questions) and suggestions, very practical ones from different colleagues, including from the dispatch journalists' club, that clan which is very mysterious to the average reader [words indistinct] that clan of dispatch journalists suggested, among other things, that we restore the (?multiplicity) of information agencies in Poland as it used to be, so that in addition to PAP there would be agencies operating like the former journalistic information, so-called readers' agency and the workers' agency [agencja robotnicza]. This would mean that PAP would be freed from directly representing the government itself and would mean that government announcements would be made by the government press spokesman. This would be linked with giving considerably higher standing (?to the government spokesman), who would be obliged to [word indistinct] the current events and problems of our country (?by) the outside world in an official way, defining the position and policy of the government on those issues. This would in effect cause the removal of that protocol which weighs on all PAP information. Another matter: a change of language. It is a nightmare resulting from the fact that, to a great extent, on newspapers and agencies--well, not agencies because in the agencies and in PAP, which we complain so much about, the employees are primarily journalists and journalists are the managers and it is different for the newspapers, for radio and television--many teams are managed by administrative officials, some of whom have never had anything to do with editing a newspaper, or producing a radio or television program.

[Question] For this reason, they issue instructions just in case?

[Answer] Everything according to PAP, and as a result everything is identical. What newspapers call our own service, has died and it is shameful if serious national newspapers do not have their own information service on important national events, but just copy PAP. In any case, PAP gives an enormous information service, (?which is not used usually) for lack of people. But a situation where important events do not find reflection in the newspapers through the efforts of the newspaper's employees is abnormal.

[Question] But what can the association do here and what does it intend to do?

[Answer] The association wants to represent the professionals who will exert an influence on the state of social communications in Poland and, let us hope, on the information and propaganda policy as well. [Words indistinct] I think that the association will boldly undertake the role of (?subject), the role of partner of politicians in carrying out that type of activity.

[Question] Will the politicians agree to that?

[Answer] I hope so because it is probably in their interest. Honest information will enable contact with society, which was almost completely broken off in recent years.

CZYREK SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR VISITING LORD CARRINGTON

AU041206 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 80 p 7

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the 29 October Warsaw reception for British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington]

[Text] Welcoming his British guests, Minister J. Czyrek recalled the historical bonds between Poland and Great Britain and the traditions of the common struggle against German fascism during World War II.

The momentous events of history have produced a new Poland, which is a country with secure borders, with tested neighbors and with a permanent and generally recognized position in Europe and the world. The ties of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and all the allied socialist countries express the principles of our foreign policy.

Our efforts to strengthen socialist Poland are indissolubly related to our independent existence and sovereign development. Socialist Poland has made and will make its effective contribution to the European dialogue and to the cause of consolidating peace, detente and international security.

J. Czyrek stressed that preventing a new war conflagration and ensuring a peaceful future for the peoples of Europe and the world are especially important now in the face of complications and tensions in international relations. We see the main reasons for these dangerous manifestations, J. Czyrek said, in the activities that help escalate the dangerous arms race and in attempts to undermine the process of detente and to return to the policy of strength and cold war confrontation. Together with its Warsaw Pact allies, Poland begrudges no efforts to counter those unfavorable trends in the international situation. We thought and we think that there is no sensible alternative to the process of detente. In our view the only possibility to strengthen international peace, security and cooperation is to promote a constructive dialogue and detente, to halt the fatal arms race and to open the gates to effective disarmament. That conviction has always inspired the Warsaw Pact states' consistent peace policy, as strongly attested to by a number of specific proposals and initiatives contained in last May's declaration of the Consultative Political Committee and confirmed by the recent communique issued by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee.

J. Czyrek stressed the significance of a constructive and productive course of the Madrid meeting.

We want to erect the edifice of a safe and cooperating Europe, he said, together with our partners in the name of the overriding interest of peace and security and on the basis of complete respect for all the principles of the Final Act.

We hope that our position will meet with good will on the part of all participants in the Madrid meeting. Their approach will determine whether the meeting will take a constructive course or will be marked by confrontation.

We attach particular importance to reducing armaments, to disarmament and to military detente, including the issue of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It would be most desirable for the Madrid meeting to make a decision on that conference, which is so important for developing and strengthening the process of detente in Europe.

J. Czyrek expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of Polish-British cooperation. We attach great importance to intensifying economic and trade cooperation based on mutual advantage. We are pleased to note development of cultural and scientific contacts.

In conclusion J. Czyrek expressed the conviction that the present talks would make a useful and constructive contribution to the continuation of the Polish-British political dialogue and cooperation and to development of positive relations in Europe.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

LD020938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Text] The foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, today arrived in Poland on a friendly official visit. He was welcomed at Warsaw airport by the head of Polish diplomacy, Jozef Czyrek. The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Poland, Nguyen Ngoc Uyen, was also present.

The program of the 3-day visit by the Vietnamese minister includes meetings with representatives of the country's highest authorities. In the Foreign Ministry headquarters, Polish-Vietnamese plenary talks will take place, chaired by the ministers of both countries.

Talks With Czyrek

LD031310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is in Poland, today visited Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. Polish-Vietnamese plenary talks then began at the Foreign Ministry headquarters, chaired by both ministers.

The Vietnamese guest laid a wreath this morning at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Meetings with Kania, Jablonski

LD031456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Vietnamese guest was also received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

REPORT ON SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES FROM USSR

LD032352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Deliveries of supplementary goods and food are being carried out within the framework of the agreement between the governments of Poland and the Soviet Union. Railroadmen and dockers of the dry port of the Polish State Railways in Malaszewicz and Biala Podlaska Voivodship every day are handling 1,600 tons of Soviet grain. So far some 20,000 tons have been received. In addition the dry port workers handle meat and cotton supplied by the Asian republics. Some 10,000 tons of onions are also due.

BARCIKOWSKI, JARUZELSKI ATTEND ZBOWID COUNCIL SESSION

LD032356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A plenary meeting of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBoWID] was held in Warsaw today. Today's atmosphere and mood was quite different from before. This was a debate of men authentically perturbed by the current situation in the country, for the freedom for which they fought on all fronts in World War II.

They spoke about what to do and how to act in order to have a tomorrow better than today in the deep conviction that this is possible and that it must be so, and that they, the war veterans, find it their duty and will find a way to do it.

The meeting was attended by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Kazimierz Barcikowki, Central Committee Secretary, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense.

The candidature for the president of the ZBoWID Supreme Council was put forward on behalf of the veterans by the honorary president of the ZB WID Central board, Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski. The plenary session coopted to the Presidium of the Supreme Council as its vice chairman Janina Broniewska, Jan Dobraczynski and Kazimierz Rusinek. Next a paper on the attitude of ZBoWID to the current sociopolitical situation was read by the newly elected president of the Supreme Council, Mieczyslaw Moczar. A discussion followed.

A resolution was adopted, which concludes: We have always been in the first ranks of the battle and work for the good of the homeland. We have always been where the good of the Polish nation is decided, the good of our fatherland. We have been creating a new ex-combatant unity based on all the most lofty, progressive traditions of the independence of the Polish nation. Today too we wish to promote this unity in social and civic work being guided as always by the supreme good of the nation, taking into consideration the successful development of the social renewal in which we want to be active contributors.

More on Resolution

LD040001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy met in Warsaw today.

The plenary session adopted a resolution determining the tasks of the union for the immediate future. The document fully supports the decisions of the party and the allied political parties and of all social forces striving for an overall renovation of our sociopolitical life based on the precepts of the socialist system. It considers the strengthening of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and all brotherly socialist countries as the indispensable condition of Poland's security and successful future.

UNITED PEASANT PARTY BEGINS VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE SERIES

LD032351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] An important stage in the debate preceding the preparations for the eighth congress of the United Peasant Party [ZSL]--to take place 13-15 December--is the voivodship conferences of the ZSL. Today the first in the series took place in Tarnow.

Taking the floor during the debate, Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Stanislaw Gucwa stated that at present the most urgent issue for the party and the ZSL was the promotion of an authentic self-government life in the countryside. It ought to be led by honest, active and committed men.

Gucwa Statement

LD041004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Statement by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party; date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] The present difficulties in agriculture are not because there was no program or is no program but because, first, industry meets the needs of agriculture to a minimal degree. One must say that little more than 4 percent of total industrial production is directed to agriculture. Poland has 20 million hectares of land. As compared with other countries, for example, the GDR or Czechoslovakia, agriculture receives less than half of what it gets in those countries in terms of means of production. Therein is the reply to this basic question.

Agriculture is short of everything--short of fertilizers, building materials, machinery and for the last 36 years, it has been short of spare parts. After reform of the administration, there is something basically wrong in having a shortage of spare parts. After reform of the administration, a basically wrong decision was made which led to a complete immobility of the self-government movement in the countryside. Therefore it is essential to say this in conclusion: The potential of Polish agriculture is great and it is an exaggeration to say that we cannot ensure the supply of food to all citizens in our country. Of course, we can. But a change in the attitude to the needs of agriculture must be made. Whereas formerly agriculture was in one of the front ranks in supplying the means of industrial production, this must change. We must regard agriculture's investment needs as important needs in the national economy, whether we take water, land improvement, transport, roads, or whatever. We must also restore those self-governing social structures on which agriculture used to develop. We have frozen them completely and endeavored with the aid of officials to solve problems without involving the peasants. Of course, then the social activity in the countryside became immobile.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION ON MARKET SUPPLIES

LD032302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] During a session today the Council of Ministers reviewed the current situation in farming and the problems of market supplies. Because weather conditions are getting worse the Council of Ministers recommended that special measures be taken to gather crops and speed up deliveries to the market as well as to the processing industry. The council reviewed the situation in the gathering of winter reserves, and decided that it was unsatisfactory.

The Council of Ministers laid down guidelines for further work on a program of agricultural and food-sector development; a complex draft program should be prepared before the end of this year. A marked improvement should be secured next year in resources necessary for production--especially in fertilizers, plant protection substances, spare parts for farm machinery, cement and other building materials. On the issue of land policy, the council drew attention to the need to fully observe agricultural policy principles contained in statements made by the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee Presidium.

In its review of the initial provisions for introducing a 5-day work week, the Council of Ministers decided that before the basic problems lead to a normative act they will be subject to consultation with the workforce. After discussing the development of personal savings, the Council of Ministers thought it worthwhile to create further incentives to save, such as increased interest rates and the introduction of new forms of savings, especially savings for a specific purpose.

STASZEWSKI VIEWS 'LEAN YEAR' IN AGRICULTURE

LD032006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Stanislaw Staszewski commentary]

[Text] The snow and frosts which in some regions reach temperatures below 10 degrees have complicated the bad situation in our agriculture. Much corn, some potatoes and, what is most important, nearly half the sugar beet crop is still out in the fields. Even if the weather warms up greatly we know already that the present cold weather will add to our agriculture's troubles, or to be exact, add to its losses.

Even if we do succeed in harvesting all the sugar beets, we shall get less sugar than we would have from beets lifted in good weather, and, according to last week's estimates, we shall be 400,000 tons short of meeting our needs. We shall be short because our sugar beet crop is one-third smaller than in previous years, and the sugar content is also 1 percent lower.

This has been an exceptional year, but unfortunately not just for sugar beets and sugar production. It is true that we have gathered 2 million tons of grain more than last year, when we had a very poor harvest, but this year's harvest is much smaller than had been planned and it will not make up for our exceptionally bad crop of potatoes.

So far we have lifted, according to latest estimates, 25 million tons, that is half of what was obtained a year ago. And potatoes are fodder above all. If the crop is good [words indistinct] then the number of animals on farms also starts to grow; 4 or 5 months later, meat procurement and market supplies start to reflect this.

At this time last year, when we had a record crop of potatoes, nearly 50 million tons, the price of piglets jumped to Z1,500; there was ample feed and farmers simply wanted to transform it into meat. This year the price of piglets has dropped in some regions to Z300 and there are no buyers and no feed. The state has intervened by increasing the procurement of piglets, but there are not many people who want to rear piglets.

To save the situation we have been importing a record amount of grain and feed additives--a total of about 10 million tons. It is a very expensive import and a vast one which does not compensate entirely for our poor potato crop. To balance this year's fodder supplies these imports would have to be increased by 50 percent, that is by 5 million tons more. To be blunt, this is impossible because a ton of grain costs several hundred dollars.

So there will be a shortage of feed, and fodder will be given to those who can take best advantage of it. Some pig farms, especially the most expensive ones--which use a lot of feed, especially the dollar-grain--will have to give up production and will simply be put under the proverbial lock and key.

What we must do now is make the most effective use of what we have and what we are importing. But this does not mean that output will not fall. Next year the production of meat will be smaller, considerably smaller than what we have been used to in recent years. There will also be less butter, animal fats, supplies of margarine, oils. Even potato, vegetable and fruit products will not be as plentiful as they might be.

This is the situation, and what it is likely to be in the next few months--we must simply accept it. There are many causes but they can all be reduced to a single, main one: This year we have gathered little, exceptionally little from our fields. Our rural areas have only met their planned targets in supplies of two products: poultry and piglets. Imports will not fully meet our demand for sugar, fats, fruit and vegetables. But here our problems will last only one season--we shall simply have a lean year.

The meat situation looks different--1 year or even 2 will not be enough. Nor can we base its production indefinitely on feed imported at the present quantities. Our farming has to solve or at least considerably increase the production of grain and fodder, through its own resources. it will also have to improve the effectiveness of the use of these resources. This is the fundamental condition governing any increase in animal production. Programs to this effect are read and well known. But they must be put into practice consistently, comprehensively, because what is important is not only increased production from the soil, but also rational harvesting, storage and processing of all that soil has produced. This must be done if we are to ensure that a lean year out in the fields is not also a lean year in our refrigerator and on our tables; and that we do not lose from the farm to our table some 15 percent, and very often 30 percent, of our food.

WINTER CROP SOWING UNDERWAY IN GDANSK VOIVODSHIP

LD041000 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 3 Nov 80

[excerpt] In view of the fact that agrotechnical dates have passed, the sowing of winter crops in Gdansk Voivodship will be fulfilled by about 95 per cent. The remaining area will be sown to spring crops.

WEATHER HALTS AGRICULTURAL WORK IN TORUN VOIVODSHIP

LD041004 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Summary] Agricultural work in Torun Voivodship has been halted because of weather conditions and frost. The sowing of grain crops has been completed but the sowing of winter wheat is delayed. Potatoes have been harvested from over 22,000 hectares, excluding areas where equipment could not work. Because of frost, about 30 percent of the sugar beet crop remains to be harvested.

KRAKOW PARTY FIRST SECRETARY RESIGNS AS COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD031943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Today's session of the Krakow People's Council has accepted the resignation of the first secretary of the Krakow party committee, Krystyn Dabrowa, from the post of chairman of the council.

The council has appointed to this post Assistant Professor Dr Andrezej Kurz, until now deputy chairman of the People's Council, a social and political worker of many years' standing, editor in chief of WYDAWNICTWO LITERACKIE.

After Torun, Krakow is the second city where the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee has been separated from the post of chairman of the People's Council.

ZIELONA GORA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL SESSION ON SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD041008 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] The main topic of the discussion at today's session of the voivodship People's Council in Zielona Gora was acceptance of the initial assumptions of the socioeconomic plan for 1981, initial assumptions because as yet there are no central indices relating to many fields such as industry, power industry, communication, state farms and higher education. The session was opened by the chairman of the voivodship People's Council, Mieczyslaw Hebda. A report was made by Governor Zbigniew Cyganik.

Local investments next year are envisaged in the sum of Z300 million in building and assembly work and together with central investments about Z400 million.

In agriculture investments will amount to over Z300 million.

In housing construction over 3,500 apartments are to be built. This means an increase of about 10 percent over the expected fulfillment of the plan this year.

BUS SERVICES CURTAILED IN WROCLAW, WALBRZYCH, JELENIA GORA

LD041016 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The administration of the Polish motor transportation enterprise in Wroclaw announces that, in connection with difficulties in the supply of fuel, it is compelled from today to curtail about 10 percent of bus runs, mainly affecting scheduled runs and tourist transportation. On the territory of Jelenia Gora, Walbrzych and Wroclaw voivodships this will affect 750 runs on working days and 450 runs on holidays.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PDRY PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

AU032021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Message of congratulations sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his reelection]

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Aden:

On the occasion of your reelection as secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers, I want to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success, personal health and happiness, and for peace and prosperity for your people.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between our parties and countries will further intensify and develop in all areas of common interest, for the benefit of our two friendly peoples, and of the cause of international peace, independence, detente and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

VERDET CONGRATULATES YAR PRIME MINISTER ON APPOINTMENT

AU031905 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram to 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-Irvani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of his appointment to that position, in which he conveys warmest congratulations and wishes for complete success in the fulfillment of his new functions.

The telegram states: I want to express my conviction that the development of close relations between our governments will serve the mutual interests of the Romanian and Yemeni peoples, and the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER WEISS MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Meeting With Verdet

AU032048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov (AGERPRES)--Romania's Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received on November 3 Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, chairman for his country of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, now in Romania for the "Days of Technology of the GDR."

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the steadily upward course of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, stress being laid onthe decisive role of the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker in the development of these relations. The joint wish was also expressed to further expand the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, the cooperation in production, to develop the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Meeting With Oprea

AU032046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov (AGERPRES)--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania and Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, cochairmen of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Collaboration between the two countries, conducted talks in Bucharest on November 3.

They discussed aspects of the future development of the bilateral economic cooperation, examining concrete measures for finalizing new actions of cooperation and specialization in production in machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, in chemical and metallurgical industries and in other fields of mutual interest. Likewise, they analyzed questions relative to the increase and diversification of goods exchanges between the two countries.

COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING WITH GREECE BEGINS IN BUCHAREST

AU031925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 3, the seventh session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic started in Bucharest.

In the spirit of the meetings and talks conducted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Karamanlis, the two sides analyze the results scored in commercial exchanges and economic and tehnical cooperation and take measures for the future development of the economic relations between the two countries.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports, and the Hellenic one by Stavros Dhimas, minister at the Ministry of Commerce.

Meeting With Burtica

AU041011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 4 Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, was called on by Stavros Dhimas, minister of commerce of the Hellenic Republic, head of the delegation representing his country in the proceedings of the seventh session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Cooperation between Romania and the Hellenic Republic.

During the interview the sides looked into the possibilities of expanding and diversifying the economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation, as well as in other domains of mutual interest, into the ways of growing the volume of Romanian-Hellenic trade exchanges.

COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION WITH CANADA BEGINS IN BUCHAREST

AU031927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Canadian Commission for the Promotion of Commercial Relations and Economic Cooperation started in Bucharest on Monday, November 3. The state of the economic relations and commercial exchanges between the two countries is examined, just as the possibilities and ways of further expanding them to mutual advantage.

The Romanian delegation is led by Pretor Popa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Canadian delegation is led by B. C. (Steers), assistant to the deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce of Canada.

COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH JAPAN BEGINS SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU031923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the Third Session of the Joint Romanian-Japanese Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration started in Bucharest on Monday, November 3. The Romanian delegation is led by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Japanese delegation is led by Yasue Katori, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Japan.

The session analyzes the results scored over the period elapsed since the previous session in the development of bilateral economic cooperation on mutually advantageous terms as well as the course of the commercial relations between the two countries. Likewise, it examines fresh possibilities of expanding and diversifying the cooperation between Romania and Japan in the fields of material production and goods exchanges.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SRI LANKA MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AU031813 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei today received Nissanka Wijeratne, minister of justice of Sri Lanka and chairman of the Sri Lankan-Romanian Friendship Association. They discussed aspects of the development of Romanian-Sri Lankan relations, and certain current international issues.

TEXTILE PLANT MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU031855 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], the Focsani textile plant organized a festive meeting on Friday, 30 October, which was attended by representatives of local party and state bodies, and of mass and civic organizations, and many working people.

In her speech on the occasion, Comrade Elena Tudorna, secretary of the plant party committee emphasized the historic significance of the GOSR and spoke in detail about the successes attained by the Soviet peoples in over 60 years of socialist life. The speaker then expounded on the achievements attained by our people, led by the RCP, in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and in advancing towards communism. She also stressed the relations of close friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

Taking the floor, F. I, Popov, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Bucharest, emphasized in his turn the great importance of the GOSR, and spoke about the economic, social and cultural achievements of the Soviet working people led by the CPSU. The speaker reviewed the traditional relations of friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples, between the CPSU and the RCP.

The Soviet movie "Under the Great October Banner" was shown at the end of the meeting.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES GEOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVES MEETING

AU031431 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the closing session of a working meeting with geological representatives, on 31 October in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

The current meeting with the geology aktiv was convened in order to draw a balance sheet of the activity carried out in the 5-year plan that ends this year and particularly to discuss together the course of future action in this field aimed at implementing the goals established by the 12th party congress for the 1981-85 5-year plan and up to 1990 and even 2000.

In discussions at the current meeting, the participants presented results attained in geological activity and pointed out new resources of oil, coal, ferrous and nonferrous ores and other useful substances which have been discovered and utilized. For some resources the 5-year plan provisions were fulfilled and in certain cases even exceeded. However, in other cases, results are below expectations, particularly for oil. Generally speaking, one could say that geological activity has made important progress, something which proves that geological organizations, geologists and all working people in that important field of our national economy have understood the great responsibility devolving upon them in identifying and providing the necessary energy and raw materials to develop the national economy and raise the people's well-being. For such positive results and for the efforts made by all working people in geology, I wish to congratulate them and wish them ever greater successes in the future. (prolonged applause)

As well known, in drafting the program for the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in the 1981-85 period, the 12th party congress gave precedence to ensuring the country's base of energy and raw materials to a greater extent. We intent to make greater efforts to utilize new reserves of oil, gas, coal, shale and thermal waters, in order to ensure the necessary energy sources with our own means and to a greater extent than thus far. As a matter of fact, we intend to become fully independent by the end of the eighties as far as energy is concerned. We will attain this, first, from the aforementioned sources, considered as classical, and second, by intensifying research activity in order to discover new energy sources, which were dealt with at the 12th congress and which are described in detail in the program adopted by the party congress. I do not wish to refer to them now.

Likewise, it is necessary to make more serious efforts to develop the base of ferrous ores in view of the fact that iron and steel production requires large quantities of ore. It seems that although some sources have poorer content there is enough potential to provide iron ore to our iron and steel industry to a much greater extent than heretofore.

We must powerfully develop ore extraction and supply the national economy with nonferrous ores such as copper, zinc and lead. Likewise, we need to utilize nickel ore deposits that have already been identified, so as to cover economic requirements, if not fully at least to a much greater extent, from domestic production, thus substantially reducing imports. You know very well that the price of nonferrous ores have increased a lot and that they will continue to increase in the future.

We will particularly have to pay greater attention to geological research and increase the reserves and production of gold, silver, platinum and other rare matals for which it seems to be that there are still opportunities, particularly if we consider that we continue to extract gold today from places where the Dacians and Romans extracted gold 2,000 years ago. [paragraph continues]

I do not believe that our resources or reserves of such precious metals are limited to those discovered in that age. A number of signs indicate that action should be taken in other areas also, where alluvial deposits contain sand with substantial gold content. Our geological activity has not yet succeeded in reaching to the sources from which our streams and rivers select and carry these metals. They are somewhat more difficult areas it is true, but today every place is much more accessible. Our mountains are quite beautiful, but they still have many riches and we must seriously devote our attention to areas less explored in the past.

It is necessary to pay greater attention to research and to identifying new reserves of uranium, in view of the fact that the first nuclear powerplant will be commissioned at the end of the 1981-85 5-year plan and that several other plants will be built by 1990, so that by the year 2000 we will have about 10-15 nuclear powerplants. This requires an appropriate quantity of fuel and we must intensify research in order to discover new sources of uranium. We have sulphur reserves that must be utilized soon, but it is necessary to continue geological research to identify new deposits so that we create a firm base in the current 5-year plan to fully meet sulphur requirements. It is necessary to conduct more intensive and coordinated research together with miners and chemists, in order to utilize potash salts required by our agriculture. Likewise, we should also intensify research in order to identify other areas which could be better for exploiting these resources under appropriate economic conditions. We need to use large quantities of kaolin and all kinds and varieties of clays that can be found in our country.

We must intensify geological activity in close connection with the activity of drafting appropriate technology to fully meet requirements of the national economy. There are a number of difficulties in providing sand to make glass [nisipuri pentru sticla] to our national economy. We have sufficient reserves and must do everything possible to identify them and develop the appropriate technology, so that we can utilize them both for glass and in foundries, where certain difficulties are beginning to emerge.

We also need other useful substances. I would like to refer even to limestone, where, in spite of the fact that we have many sources, there are still other difficulties in ensuring appropriate quantities. We will have to pay greater attention to certain raw and other materials for electronics and electrical engineering. As a matter of fact, geological research plays a particularly important role in providing the national economy and the fatherland with energy and raw materials sources in various fields in order to develop the forces of production, strengthen the technological-material base, increase national wealth and thus raise the people's material and intellectual living standard. The construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society means that everything should be done to ensure the necessary energy and raw materials from domestic sources to a greater extent.

From results attained thus far and from existing assessments one can state that there are still opportunities to discover new reserves, both regarding oil, gas, coal and other energy sources and regarding ores and various other useful substances we need. It is true their content is somewhat poorer, but in view of the current prices on the international market their exploitation becomes economical and necessary. Even under difficult exploitation conditions, in the case of oil, for example, even with lower production per derrick, domestic oil is several times cheaper than the current oil price on the world market. This applies to other ores or raw materials. That is why we must understand that the 12th congress decisions on ensuring domestic energy and raw material sources to a large extent is one of the primary requirements for our fatherland's overall development. We must do everything possible to ensure that, in the new 5-year plan that begins in 2 months, we will attain this basic goal set by the 12th party congress.

Yesterday and today you discussed the 1981 plan and the new 5-year plan provisions in this field. We intend to complete the new 5-year plan by March next year, including the plan for geology. We will have to review the 5-year provisions, proceeding from the need to strongly intensify discovery and exploitation of energy and raw material sources.

There is practically no useful substance that is not required by our economy and that should be neglected. We cannot say that we have enough resources in any field and that we do not have to concern ourselves with finding new ones, hence that we can be passive. In all fields, from oil, gold and silver down to kaolin, other clays and other substances, everything is of interest and we must obtain such resources in increasingly greater quantities, with appropriate technology for their utilization.

It is necessary to also intensify development of technology for the complex utilization of ores to extract everything that is useful. We cannot be satisfied with extracting only copper, zinc or lead from an ore and then leaving it in the waste dump. We must pool our forces from the very beginning and, along with intensifying the discovery of ore sources, we must act to develop technology for their complex utilization and for extracting everything contained in these ores. Afterwards, we must establish how to better utilize the rock from which we extracted the ore--the gangue, as it is called--by using it in other fields, construction, roads and so forth. We will thus make sure that the extraction of poorer ores also becomes profitable and efficient. Thus, overall geological activity will become more efficient too.

Several discussions here focused on the need to examine more thoroughly the possibility of making geological research more certain, particularly wells, shafts and galleries. In this respect, more attention should be paid to seismic research. We have made a start, but I believe that we lag behind in this field, because with all the available means and equipment, we to a great extent can eliminate drilling and mining operations made in the dark, that is, without results. I believe that we must strengthen the respective sectors and the geological institutes and enterprises, so that they can identify or pinpoint deposits as much as possible and then proceed without fail with drillings, mining operations and so forth. In this respect, I believe that the National Council of Science and Technology will have to grant greater assistance. Let us unite our forces and make serious improvements in this field as of the beginning of the year.

Second, I believe it necessary to ensure, as was requested at this meeting, the necessary means for drilling, mining operations and everything else, including for broad bore drillings [foraj cu diametrul mare pentru puturile miniere], in order to substantially reduce the length of operations and bring forward deadlines for identifying useful reserves. In this respect, I believe we should review our provisions, so that the production of equipment and everything else for this field should take into account the tasks set by the 12th party congress on intensifying the activity of securing domestic energy and raw materials sources.

We have the necessary means. Our metallurgical and machine-building industry can now manufacture the necessary equipment. As we did for the mining field, we must implement a special program of equipment supplies for the geological field in order to fulfill the program envisaged for the next 5-year plan.

When I visited your exhibition, we talked about the need to improve geological research and to concentrate forces on known areas in order to fully identify existing reserves of oil, gas, coal and other ores in these areas. Indeed, the activity should be carried out in close connection with exploiting enterprises. But geology must also assume an appropriate responsibility in determining all available reserves in known areas, regardless of exploitation conditions, so that we can proceed to their utilization. The activity of research collectives should also be improved so that research in one area will lead to full knowledge of all resources of that area. We should do away with the practice of searching only for oil or gas and then letting others move in to see what other ores or useful substances can be found in that area. We must identify everything existing in a given area, everything that can be utilized, regardless of the field in which it can be used.

I believe it necessary to primarily concentrate on known areas to identify everything we have there, including opportunities to increase extraction. Second, we should move to new areas where, on the basis of seismic research, there are signs of energy resources or useful ores, and concentrate forces to clarify as soon as possible opportunities and resources existing in the new areas.

Beginning with next year, it is necessary that this large army of over 50,000 working people who are active in geology should make a greater contribution to increasing the energy and ore resources of our national economy.

I do not intend to criticize geological activity, although there are many things that should be criticized. However, I beleive that you will understand that necessary conclusions should be drawn both from positive and negative aspects and that definite steps will be taken to eliminate shortcomings and deficiencies.

I can criticize many aspects of the geological activity, but I will hold my criticism until our next meeting. However, I hope that by that time you will have solved many problems and that I will not have to refer to all shortcomings. Some of them may be eliminated by then. Hence, I trust that you will draw the necessary conclusions in this respect. (applause)

However, there are several organizational aspects I wish to refer to. I believe it necessary to have another look at the current regional distribution of geological activity. Some geological groups or enterprises have too large an area and we should probably regroup and limit those areas, so as to better devote our attention to attaining the envisaged research goals. We should take into account the findings of seismic research. We should concentrate geological activity on areas where there are signs that we can obtain good results.

We do not necessarily need large enterprises. It is better to have several smaller enterprises operating on a smaller area. We can thus avoid dispersal while the control and utilization of equipment will be more efficient and will help us to attain better results.

We should think about better distribution of forces. We discussed that issue before. I have the impression that too many people remain in Bucharest and too few are in the field where geological activity should actually be carried out. No matter how important laboratory research may be, there one can only see the content of ores identified by people in the field. I believe that we can supply certain equipment to regional units too, so that at least the initial research is done there, without having to bring the ores to Bucharest. Therefore, we should attain more thorough organization, by also equipping regional units with research laboratories. In geological, mining, chemical and metallurgical institutes, we should develop more complex technology. But for geological activity and for determining the content of ores, the laboratories should be in enterprises and groups carrying out their activity in the field.

That is why I deem it absolutely necessary to better distribute forces and to move them from bureaus and Bucharest to the actual areas where we can find ores, in order to implement the program established by the 12th congress. We will not find ores in Bucharest, comrades. Even though there may be some resources under Bucharest's buildings, it would be difficult to exploit them as it would mean pulling down the city and obviously we cannot do that.

We have already discussed this organizational issue in the past, but little has been done to date. Of course, this meeting is not a body to take decisions, it is a working meeting. However, I believe you would all agree that it has to be done, were we to have a vote on this proposal. Do you agree, comrades? (approving applause)

I would like to come back to the question of ensuring the necessary materials. In connection with certain materials, particularly with the utilization of oil by-products, we will have to draft a program, together with the Ministry of Metallurgy, the Ministry of Machine-Building and the Ministry of Chemistry, to resolve all problems in ensuring the material base, including repairs which must be organized by the ministry, and appropriate supplies of spare parts which must be provided by the machine-building industry and the ministry's enterprises.

I believe that we must fully ensure everything that is required in order to fulfill the geological research program to be drafted for the next 5-year plan. I state that this program is to be drafted because, I repeat, I think that until next March, when we conclude the drafting of the next 5-year plan, we will increase certain provisions and will intensify activity in certain fields, in order to utilize a greater quantity of energy sources and other ores and useful substances.

All problems raised here in connection with the material base will have to be resolved by the end of the year in a concrete program, by also deciding which enterprises must produce everything required for the smooth development of this activity.

We must also pay greater attention to properly training cadres. We talked here about the good level of the new geologists. However, we must also bear in mind that we should introduce periodic recycling in this sector, too, like we do in all sectors. We should think about a system of courses which can continuously improve and raise the knowledge level of everyone active in geology.

Several proposals were made concerning the cadres of technicians and foremen. I refer particularly to the oil field, but this also applies to other fields, including geology. I believe that we are lagging a little as far as the training of drilling foremen and drillers is concerned. We have slightly neglected this activity, consequently we must review the entire program of cadre training. As a matter of fact, the ministry evolved a concept, erroneous in my opinion, to cut down the number of students and pupils in schools for geological, mining and oil training, a process which has gone on for several years. This concept proceeded from the erroneous assumption shared by the ministry's leadership that Romania's possibilities for discovering new geological resources are limited, hence they thought it was pointless to train new geologists, drillers and so forth. This mistake has been corrected and the number of students has been appropriately increased, but we must take action to ensure, as soon as possible, the necessary cadres required for implementing the program in this field.

Concerning material problems to which you referred here, they will be examined and everything that corresponds to requirements will be appropriately resolved. Right away I can say that there are several things that deserve to be resolved. I am talking about the working conditions of miners or geologists, which are quite similar in many respects. These problems must be appropriately resolved. Aside from this, we will also have to pay attention to consistently applying the new economic mechanism in this field, too, and organizing geological activity on the principle of workers self-management and self-administration. It is true that the geological activity is financed by the state. However, this does not mean that enterprises cannot or should not organize their activity on the principle of self-management and self-administration. Each geological enterprise and unit must have its own budget and must know how much it receives from the state and for what activities, as well as how much it can spend and for what activities. Each unit must struggle to produce--in accordance with expenses and with material, financial and human efforts--as many useful substances as possible for all fields.

That is why I raised here the question on finding a system of incentives for all workers in geology--from the chief geologist and enterprise manager down to the workers in this field--a system which is in direct relationship with the quantity of useful substances discovered and delivered for exploitation. We must think about such a system. I believe it is not difficult to reach an appropriate solution, so that incomes and increases in incomes and in the fund of participation in profits should be closely connected with the quantity of useful ores discovered. Thus, the larger the quantity of useful ores to be extracted--of course, ores of a verified quality, since, as you well know there have also been cases when mining work began on fields erroneously assessed by geologists, the ore content turning out to be unsatisfactory--the more will this fund of participation in profits increase and additional incomes be attained. [paragraph continues]

This presupposes closer links between geology and oil and mining enterprises. Actually, I believe it is necessary to think about further strengthening cooperation between these two sectors--the geological research sector and the exploitation sector--so that we can shorten the time between identifying a deposit and starting actual extraction work. Some [exploration] operations, particularly mining ones, involving wells and galleries, must be carried out in such a way so that they can later be used in the actual mining work. We should not have parallel expenditures for exploration and exploitation work. This is another way of shortening the time between geological research, identifying ore resources and exploiting them. By conceiving and digging wells and galleries together with extracting enterprises, we can ensure that they are also used in the extraction of the respective ores. On this basis, economic efficiency will also increase. Of course, part of the costs will have to be further borne by geological research units, but if the existence of appropriate ores and substances is confirmed, these costs will also be shared by extracting enterprises. Thus, economic efficiency will increase in both sectors.

We must work out an appropriate program of closer cooperation between these two sectors, aimed at shortening the research phase, primarily the duration of research, as well as the interval between research and exploitation, which sometimes stretches into several years.

We must endeavor to make our strong detachment of geologists fulfill their important mission in our society with the best possible results, thus supplying the fatherland with useful materials in all areas. An important role must be played by party organizations and by the communists active in the geology sector, as well as by all geologists, trade union members and members of the Union of Communist Youth and of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, who must work in close unity with the party organizations to fulfill the responsible tasks established for this sector.

In this sector, too, we have strong party organizations and cadres capable of dealing with any problem. In my opinion, there is no problem that Romanian geologists cannot solve. They have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to fulfill their tasks, both at home and abroad. We must keep in mind the fact that we intend to increase our participation in geological cooperation ventures in various countries, which means that we must improve to an even greater extent our work, organization and machinery, so that our cooperation with other countries can yield the best possible results.

Before concluding I want to once again urge you to concentrate on revising your work programs, so that as of the very next year, our geological activities can show substantial improvement. I will reiterate what I said at the plenum: Geological enterprises which identify all the resources established in the plan by the end of this quarter will be permitted to share in the profits, as will all other enterprises, even if they recorded delays in the past. There are only 2 months left until the end of the 5-year plan, but the geologists can sometimes achieve in 2 months what they failed to achieve in 2 years.

I am fully convinced that all those present at this meeting, all working people employed in the geological sector, will grasp the greatly responsible tasks established for them by the 12th congress, and will make every effort to honorably fulfill them and justify the faith put in them.

I wish you and all geologists success in all your activities, good health and happiness. (Loud and prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP". The audience cheers at length for the RCP and for the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

NONALIGNED 'GOODWILL COMMITTEE' ON GULF CONFLICT CONTINUES TALKS

3 November Statement

LD031432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--The following statement has been issued in Belgrade:

"Ministers of five nonaligned countries--Cuba, India, Pakistan, Zambia and Yugoslavia, and of the PLO, continued their exchange of views on the current situation between Iran and Iraq this morning.

"They continued their consultations on the nonaligned movement's possible contribution to a political, peace-loving, just and honorable solution to the conflict between these two nonaligned countries."

India's Rao Hosts Dinner

LD032230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao gave a dinner party in his Belgrade residence this evening for the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries engaged in consultation in Belgrade on (?the) nonaligned movement's possible contribution towards a political, peaceful, just and honourable solution of the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

As reported, the dinner party was attended by all participants in the Belgrade consultations--Agha Shahi of Pakistan, Faruq Qaddumi of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Wilson Chakulya of Zambia, Isidoro Malmierca of Cuba and Josip Vrhovec of Yugoslavia.

4 November Statement

LD040950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG)--The following official statement was issued in Belgrade this morning:

1. The foreign affairs ministers of the following member-countries of the nonaligned movement, Cuba's Isidoro Malmierca, India's Narashimha Rao, Pakistan's Agha Shahi, PLO's Faruq Qaddumi, Yugoslavia's Josip Vrhovec, and Zambia's Wilson Chakulya, met in Belgrade 2-3 November 1980.

The foreign affairs ministers met in connection with the decision to set up "a goodwill committee of the nonaligned countries for Iran-Iraq" at the ministerial level, adopted in consultation with the ministers of the member-countries at the ambassadorial-level committee meeting held in New York on 27 October 1980.

2. The foreign affairs ministers have exchanged views on the situation existing between Iran and Iraq and discussed the nonaligned movement's contribution to the political, peaceful, equitable and honorable solution of the conflict between these two nonaligned countries. To do this the ministers indicated their readiness to visit Baghdad and Tehran at the invitation of the governments of these countries or to take any other step leading to this objective.

3. The foreign affairs ministers agreed to meet again in New Delhi at a time to be determined through reciprocal consultations.

4. In keeping with the existing decision of the coordination bureau it was agreed that Cuba, as the current chairman of the nonaligned movement, and the PLO, as the initiator of the proposal to set up the goodwill committee, should continue consultations with the governments of Iran and Iraq on the formation and final composition of the committee.

5. The foreign affairs ministers have asked the host country to inform the coordination bureau on the exchange of views and consultations held in Belgrade on 2 and 3 November 1980.

6. The foreign affairs ministers expressed their gratitude for the excellent organization and efforts made by the SFRY Government and expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded them.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ISSUES STATEMENT ON DJURANOVIC PRC VISIT

LD031848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1741 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--In connection with the official and friendly visit which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay to China from 6 to 10 November, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs made the following statement to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

"The visit by the president of the Federal Executive Council to the PRC carries on the very successful and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PRC. The relations are constantly developing in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

"During the talks between the president of the Federal Executive Council and the chairman of the State Council and other top Chinese leaders, an exchange of views will be carried out on all questions of bilateral relations and cooperation--whose foundations have been laid by President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng. Special attention will be paid to the promotion of economic cooperation.

"With his Chinese interlocutors the president of the Federal Executive Council will carry out an exchange of views on all topical international questions of mutual interest.

"The visit should make a contribution to the further development of relations between the two friendly countries and to the promotion of peace and international cooperation."

RELATIONS WITH GREECE VIEWED ON EVE OF KARAMANLIS VISIT

Foreign Secretariat Statement

LD011958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov (TANJUG)--Greek President Konstandinas Karmanlis will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from November 5 to 7 at the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. In view of the forthcoming visit, a spokesman for the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat has told the TANJUG diplomatic service editor that the visit reflects a high level of friendly relations and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries, relations and cooperation to whose further all-round promotion both countries attach great importance.

On the basis of the principles of non-alignment Yugoslavia consistently invests efforts for the development of good-neighbourly relations and all-round cooperation with Greece and all other neighbouring countries.

The spokesman particularly pointed out the great importance of the meetings between Presidents Tito and Karamanlis, which laid a firm foundation for the development of good-neighbourly and friendly relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece, based on respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and full mutual respect.

The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said that Yugoslavia is fully satisfied with the results achieved in various fields of bilateral cooperation. This strengthens the belief that all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece can through mutual efforts be raised to a still higher level.

President Karamanlis is expected to have talks with his host, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic and other ranking Yugoslav officials. The talks are expected to encompass current questions of international relations, primarily those relating more directly to the two Balkan, European and Mediterranean countries. Special attention will, understandably, be devoted to the further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation.

The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman expressed the conviction that President Karamanlis' visit will, as has been the case so far, contribute to strengthening mutual understanding and give an important impetus to the further development of relations and cooperation between the two neighbouring and friendly countries. In this manner, Yugoslavia and Greece give the best contribution to the strengthening of security, trust and equality-based international cooperation in the region and give a wider practical confirmation of their adherence to the Helsinki final document.

Trade Relations Reviewed

LD031352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 3 Nov 80

[TANJUG correspondent M. Gavrilovic report]

[Text] Athens, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--Trade between Yugoslavia and Greece, two next-door neighbour countries, has been showing an upward trend for years now. While it was valued in 1970 at 73.5 million dollars, its amount was 249 million dollars last year.

The Greek side expresses its belief that Greece's forthcoming entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) will further stimulate Yugoslav-Greek economic cooperation, especially in the field of coproduction, the promotion of many technological processes being expected in Greece.

In its trading with Greece, Yugoslavia has been showing a surplus. Thus, in the first eight months this year, Yugoslav exports to Greece accounted for 121.5 million dollars out of the overall trade value of 173.9 million.

This situation looks otherwise, however, when tourism is included in economic relations between the two countries. The number of Greeks spending their summer holidays in Yugoslavia is slight, whereas almost 400,000 Yugoslavs vacationed in Greece from January through August this year. Taking into account figures here that foreign tourists spend an average of 314 dollars while in Greece, it comes out that these Yugoslavs left over 120 million dollars with their southern neighbors.

It should be added that these two countries make steady efforts in order to widen their bilateral economic cooperation.

At one of the latest sessions of their joint mixed commission, agreement was reached on transit for Yugoslav goods via the port of Salonika to the Middle East and Northern Africa. At the same time, the Greek Government agreed in principle with the building of a pipeline from the Gulf of Salonika towards its border on Yugoslavia.

Further, long-term agreements on trade, industrial and scientific-technological co-operation and cooperation in frontier railroad traffic have also been concluded.

Yugoslav enterprises, such as Gorenje, a big producer of household appliances of Novo Mesto, northwestern Yugoslavia, the Crvena Zastava automobile works of Kragujevac, eastern Yugoslavia, Far-Famos, a business group producing trucks and buses, and other enterprises are present on the Greek market, exporting and making first steps in their coproduction with Greek partners.

Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece is also realized in textile, tobacco and food-processing industries, shipbuilding, tractor production and in other branches.

BALKAN COUNTRIES HOLD CONFERENCE ON TOURISM IN BELGRADE

AU031710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Zoran Vranes report]

[Text] The 13th conference of Balkan countries for tourism has opened in Belgrade. The message of the conference is that tourism is an irreplaceable factor of mutual acquaintance and rapprochement among people and a passport of peace. Zoran Vranes reports:

Imer Pulja greeted the meeting of representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and our country on behalf of the Federal Executive Council. Dusan Anakioski, deputy federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs and head of our delegation, opened the session. Pointing out that Yugoslavia attaches special importance to advancing cooperation with all Balkan countries in the field of tourism, Anakioski stressed that the 13th conference of Balkan countries for tourism represents an important contribution to the development of that economic branch and cooperation, and to advancing peace. In our country 200,000 workers are employed in this economic branch and it is anticipated that this year the country will realize a foreign exchange income of $1.7 billion from tourism. That is not even near the amount that could be earned from tourism. The situation is similar or the same in other Balkan countries.

On the other hand, what are the opportunities of that economic branch? One out of every four inhabitants of the world is a traveler. During the past year, 272 million tourists spent $72 billion for traveling. It is obvious that a better organization and joint actions in the international tourist trade would yield higher foreign exchange revenues. Under the conditions of the world economic crisis, shortage of energy and fuel and intensified inflation, that fact provides great opportunities for less developed countries to improve their economic operations in tourist trade, the only factory without chimneys.

Representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Romania and Turkey also spoke during the morning session. The conference of Balkan countries for tourism will last 3 days.

FIGURES FOR COMMODITY EXCHANGE WITH POLAND REPORTED

LD031840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav-Polish commodity exchange during the first nine months this year reached [number indistinct] million dollars--an increase of 25 million dollars on the same period last year.

Although, in this period, Yugoslav exports to Poland increased by 12 percent to a total of 191 million dollars, and imports from it by 2 percent, the total commodity exchange by the end of the year is expected to be under the planned level.

According to the data disclosed at the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy today, the total value of Yugoslav-Polish commodity exchange will reach 620 million dollars by the end of the year.

The representatives of a number of Yugoslav work organizations trading with Polish firms met at the chamber today and agreed on the conditions for crediting additional deliveries of consumer goods to Poland valued at about 50 million dollars.

DRAFT ESTIMATES FOR 1981 FEDERAL BUDGET REPORTED

LD031452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--Under the government-made first draft budget estimate sent to the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia's 1981 federal budget would run close to 170,000 million dinars, i.e. by 27.8 percent higher than this year's budget. One U.S. dollar is equal to 28.5 Yugoslav dinars.

The bulk of these means, or about 100,000 million dinars, is earmarked for the nation's armed forces. For this purpose, 5.8 percent of the national income, slightly less than in the five-year period running out, would be set aside. A sum of 16,000 million dinars would be set aside for assistance to the nation's underdeveloped areas, and another 30,000 million dinars for the social welfare of war veterans, war disabled and military pensions. At the same time, the above three items are the only ones in which increases are proposed in line with the increase in the nation's gross national product.

As to the (?other dinars) of the general budget, their means would be by only 11.7 percent higher than this year.

This orientation is in the spirit of the policy of economic stabilization being conducted in Yugoslavia. In the same spirit is its seeking to cut (?a) part of the primary monetary issue in the federal budget down from this year's 7.2 percent to only 2.7 percent.

The revenues in the Yugoslav federal budget mainly consist from the basic sales tax, customs duties and or import duties as well as from contributions paid in by the nation's republics and provinces. Thus, the nation's republics and provinces should contribute a total of 64,000 million dinars to the federal budget next year. The republics and provinces have their own budgets like communes, while public health, schooling and other social activities are financed from funds set up for that purpose.

DRAGAN REPORTS ON SOCIAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, DEVELOPMENT POLICY

LD301902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today spoke at the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on the implementation of the social plan of Yugoslavia during the period 1976-1980 and on the preparation of acts to determine development policy in the forthcoming medium-term period and especially in 1981.

In his report, which was followed with great interest, Zvone Dragan paid special attention to social agreement-making which should represent the basis for the new social plan of the country's development until 1985.

In spite of the intensification of the entire activity of the participants in agreement-making, especially in recent times, it was not possible to complete the work on coordinating agreements on the bases of the plan and to prepare the draft social plan of Yugoslavia, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said at the beginning of his speech.

In spite of the efforts at the meeting of the Interrepublican Committee for Social Planning and Development, held on 15 and 16 October, to propose certain commonly acceptable solutions of the questions which have remained uncoordinated so far, some important differences still remained in the stances of some participants in the agreement-making, which made it impossible to complete the coordination procedure even by the new deadline.

The situations in connection with individual draft agreements is not the same but it is generally considered that the agreements which have not been coordinated contain some open key questions concerning the material rights and obligations, that is, the common development policy.

The coordination of stances is particularly slow, so far, as regards the draft agreement on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia in the field of faster development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The stances vary so much that it was not possible to bring them closer together in a more considerable manner. In view of the fact that the uncoordinated stances concern key questions of determining material obligations as regards the allocation to the federal fund for the financing of faster development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the supplementary funds from the federal budget for strengthening the material basis of social and other services of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as well as the use of the credits of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Federal Executive Council does not see the possibility of finding final solutions in the process of further coordination within the framework of the Interrepublican Committee for Social Planning and Development. We consider that without a preliminary political agreement on these questions it is impossible to determine a proposal which would represent the basis for achieving a definite agreement. In view of this, the Federal Executive Council has prepared a special report on the work done hitherto and on the results and open questions concerning this agreement, which has been, together with the draft agreement, submitted to the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The situation is more favorable in connection with the draft agreement on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia as regards the coordination and direction of the trends of social reproduction and the draft agreement on the policy of development of economic relations with foreign countries. As regards these agreements, only the stances on some questions--although some of them quite important--are still uncoordinated.

The lack of coodination of stances in connection with the agreements on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia has brought the entire work on the preparation and adoption of the social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1981-85 into a very complex situation. According to the law on the bases of the system of social planning and on the social plan of Yugoslavia, the preparation of the social plan of Yugoslavia depends on the preparation of the agreements on its bases. Article 114 of the law envisages the adoption of temporary measures for some most important questions of common economic policy in case the social plan of Yugoslavia and agreements on its bases are not adopted in the required period of time. The Federal Executive Council has studied the circumstances and consequences of the possible adoption of temporary measures and decided that it could not accept such a solution. This is why the Federal Executive Council adopted the stance that everything must be done to coordinate the agreements as soon as possible and that this was the only acceptable solution.

The process of agreement-making, therefore, cannot be limited to the executive-political organs of the republics and provinces and to the Federal Executive Council. We must organize a wider political discussion in the assemblies and other organs and institutions in order to adopt jointly coordinated stances on all open questions, Dragan said.

The Federal Executive Council therefore proposes:

1. That the agreements on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia be coordinated by 15 November at the latest and that the signing take place by 30 November, with confirmation in the SFRY Assembly by 15 December. If all outstanding questions arising from the agreement on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia are not coordinated by this time, agreements should then be signed on the basis of the coordinate stances, while the participants in the agreement would undertake to continue the coordination of these questions by another deadline.

2. That the draft social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1981-85 be submitted to the SFRY Assembly by the end of December and that the proposal of the social plan of Yugoslavia be submitted by 15 April 1981, so that the SFRY Assembly can adopt it by the end of April.

3. That the resolution on the basic directions and frameworks of the policy of the socioeconomic development for 1981 be adopted by the end of this year on the basis of the adopted agreements on the plan's bases, with the proviso that once the social plan of Yugoslavia is adopted the resolution will be coordinated with the social plan. If the SFRY Assembly, on the basis of the report of the Federal Executive Council on the reasons for which agreements on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia have not been reached, assesses that these agreements cannot be concluded by the end of 1980 and the Federal Executive Council assesses that the conditions stipulated in Article 114 of the law on the bases of the system of social planning and on the social plan of Yugoslavia are not fulfilled, the Federal Executive Council will in this case submit a proposal of the resolution and other acts which are commonly adopted together with the resolution.

The situation is also exceptionally complex as regards the determination and adoption of the draft resolution for next year and the accompanying documents. While in the system of social planning the resolution is the instrument for implementing Yugoslavia's social plan, this year it is being adopted as a planning act of transition from one planning period to another, while at the same time it should also be a document for implementing in 1981 the Yugoslav social plan for 1981-85.

The special importance of the resolution also lies in the fact that it must determine the frameworks of measures and the directions of activity for still more successul implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. It would not be acceptable to discontinue this policy, which might happen if the resolution and the accompanying documents were not adopted in time. In these conditions and with all shortcomings and reservations, the Federal Executive Council has decided to determine the draft resolution on the basis of the present cooperation with the executive councils of the republics and provinces and to submit it to the SFRY Assembly, while after the adoption of agreements on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia it will prepare the necessary changes and addenda to the resolution which will be taken into consideration during the elaboration and final coordination of the resolution and the accompanying documents in December of this year.

The Federal Executive Council has determined the draft decision on Yugoslavia's common foreign exchange policy in 1981 and the draft decision on the aims and tasks of the common primary issue and monetary policy and the common bases of the credit policy for 1981.

The Federal Executive Council has considered the working session of the draft energy balance sheet of Yugoslavia for next year and decided that it should be finished off in cooperation with the competent organs of the republics and autonomous provinces, in order to determine on this basis the draft energy balance sheet by 15 November.

At its meeting yesterday the Federal Executive Council also determined the draft law on determining the overall volume of the federal budget expenditure for 1981, together with the drafts of the budget and the accompanying acts.

In continuing his speech, Zvone Dragan referred to the implementation of the current 5-year plan.

All analyses and assessments show that the results achieved in the entire past 5-year period in strengthening the material bases of society, in the growth of employment and standard of living and in some other areas have been achieved in less favorable foreign and domestic conditions than envisaged at the time of the plan's adoption. It is clear that we did not succeed in making the growth directly dependent to a sufficient extent on more stable conditions of economic operations, that is, we were not consistent in insuring such conditions.

The year 1980 is not only characterized by a firm policy of economic stabilization determined in the resolution, especially in June changes and addenda, by devaluation and other measures which have been carried out, by the intensification of some problems and negative trends which are being carried on into the forthcoming period and, in this connection, by measures undertaken in connection with the determination of the country's balance of payments, but also by some, although initial, very important positive tendencies which must be supported, developed and consolidated to the maximum. This year's results, therefore, should not be assessed only by short-term effects but also from the point of view of their permanent contribution to the gradual checking of negative trends in economic operations and development in general.

The settling down of expenditure and the checking of tendencies to deepen the gap between all forms of expenditure and the actually available income represents a very important feature in 1980. The volume of investments in real terms will be smaller than in 1979. The settling down of personal expenditure, and especially of personal incomes and joint and general expenditure, is also noticeable. At the same time, the income belonging to the basic organizations of associated labor in the economy has increased. There are positive trends in the field of economic stabilization as regards the distribution of income and net income and in the field of personal incomes. The unfavorable trend toward the reduction of the rate of accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy, which has lasted for several years, has been checked and the tendency toward strengthening the material basis of associated labor has been initiated, although the positive tendencies in the field of personal incomes are threatened by high prices and high cost of living, Zvone Dragan emphasized.

Considerable results are being achieved in the export field. After 3 years of falling exports, by 23 October exports increased by about 11 percent in real terms. In the same period, imports fell by about 12 percent in real terms, which represents an essential change in relation to the previous 3 years.

The trade deficit is about 10 percent smaller than in the same period in 1979, but it is still very high. If the present pace of exports and imports is maintained until the end of the year, the trade deficit will be about 30 percent larger than envisaged for this year.

The Federal Executive Council has therefore undertaken measures to coordinate imports with the possibilities under the balance of payments, which is also expected from the republics and provinces--not only as regards imports but also as regards increasing exports.

Fairly good results are being achieved in the field of invisible foreign exchange income, especially in the field of tourism and communications. The trends as regards the flow of workers' remittances and people's foreign exchange savings are also favorable.

The envisaged level of trade balance deficit has been mainly exceeded because of the importation of equipment. In 9 months it amounts to about $900 million more than envisaged by the balance of payments' plan. This has also brought about a reduction in the import of reproduction material below the actual possibilities. Smaller importation of reproduction material has been unfavorably reflected in market supplies and in the equipment of industry with this material, leading to slowing down the growth of industrial production, smaller reserves and smaller possibilities for producing for export.

This year's intense price increases show that the sources of inflation have deep roots. It is expected that the rate of inflation this year will exceed 30 percent. This is a direct consequence of the global and structural imbalance and increased pressures on the economy's operational costs. Although domestic demand this year slowed down and exports rapidly increased, the gap between demand and supply was not greatly reduced because production slowed down and did not match demand as regards volume and structure.

Zvone Dragan then spoke about the possibilities for development in 1981.

The problems and tendencies which are being carried over into 1981 demand that next year--when we are adopting sociopolitical stances and solutions for their practical application within the system, and so on--we should be still more radical, especially as regards coordinating the production forces, development level and the results of their activity, the achieved social product and expenditure, the standard and productivity, the investments and their structure and the actually available resources for investments, the imports and foreign debts and the exports and other foreign exchange revenue, as well as regards the direction of income for various kinds of expenditure and the available material and other funds.

The draft resolution assesses that the rate of growth of the social product of the entire economy in 1981 should amount to about 3 percent in real terms. To achieve this it will be necessary to insure the growth of industrial production by about 3.5 percent, agricultural production by about 4 percent and growth in other fields in keeping with the growth of the entire economy's social product.

On the basis of such economic growth, we must achieve the highest possible rate of increase as regards exports of goods and services. The draft resolution envisages that the exports of goods and services increase by 7 percent in real terms as compared with 1980.

In deciding for such economic growth in the forthcoming year, Dragan said, we are aware that it is based on tight estimates. If the basic premises of the common economic policy for next year are not fulfilled, the envisaged rate of growth will be jeopardized. We must therefore insure that next year current production be as much as possible adapted to the export needs within the framework of existing and new capacities, considering that more important structural changes cannot be made in such a short time. It is especially necessary to insure greater exports by the machine building, electroengineering and chemical industries and from agricultural production where imports compared with exports are below average and the foreign exchange effects are therefore greater.

The importation of goods and services in 1981 should be in real terms smaller by 3 percent as compared with 1980. The most radical change should be insured by considerably reducing import of equipment, so that only such equipment is imported which is not produced at home and which is exclusively used for production oriented toward exports or for rational replacement of imports.

In view of the expected further rise of the price of oil and limited deficit of the country's balance of payments, one should not reckon with larger oil imports. About 1 million tons should be insured for reserves, at the level of 1-month's consumption, and energy consumption should be smaller than in 1980. This would require still more rigorous saving and faster orientation toward domestic energy sources.

The Federal Executive Council is preparing, together with the competent organs of the republics and provinces, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, general associations and associations of associated labor, a program of additional measures of radical economies and rational use of fuels. In view of the country's intensified energy and balance of payments situation, this is undoubedly one of the most important tasks in 1981. The program of economical production, transfer and energy consumption and of the substitution of domestic sources for imported energy will determine concrete tasks in energy policy implementation.

All these assessments of the situation, development trends and problems, as well as the present indications of the possibilities and directions of development in 1981, show that we are entering a year of the most decisive struggle for further development of socialist self-management and more consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. It is clear that at the higher level of our entire development, in the given international economic and political conditions, we are encountering not only the burden of past inheritance but also new contradictions and complex problems in socioeconomic development. We are facing very complex and difficult tasks because it is clear that we cannot more efficaciously eliminate problems and solve contradictions by restrictions and limitations alone, although they are inevitable. We must therefore open more realistic prospects of further development by maximum concentration on the implementation of tasks in production, by increased income, exports and productivity, as well as by greater economies, better use of existing and new capacities and better quality of economic operations in general, Zvone Dragen said in conclusion.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL CONSTITUTION REPORTED

LD010406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 31 Oct 80

["Draft Amendments to SFRY Constitution"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--These amendments constitute an integral part of the SFRY Constitution and come into force on the day of their promulgation.

Amendment 1

1. All the organs of administration and self-management and other champions of self-managing, public and other social functions shall ensure, within the framework of their right, duties and responsibilities, the realization of the interests of the working class and all the working people in the socioeconomic and political relations of socialist self-management, especially in the delegate system, and of the conditions needed for the realization of the rights, duties and responsibilities of the working people and citizens in self-managing and other organizations and communities and in sociopolitical communities.

The organization, composition and manner of work of the collective organs of administration and self-management shall be so ordered as to ensure the collective manner of the work, decisionmaking and responsibility of the members of these organs and their equality in the exercising of their rights, duties and responsibilities defined in the Constitution or by statute and law.

Every member of a collective organ shall be personally responsible for his work and, in keeping with his rights and duties, for the work and decisions of the organ concerned.

Every member of a collective organ who is empowered to take part in the work of other organs and bodies is dutybound, in keeping with the principles of the delegate system, to act in accordance with the authority, guidelines and attitudes of that organ.

All the organs of administration and self-management and other champions of self-managing, public and other social functions are dutybound to carry out their rights and duties in such a way that it is possible to exercise control over their work.

2. This amendment supplements the provisions of Part II, Chapter II, section one of the SFRY Constitution.

Amendment II

1. The elected and appointed officials and other champions of self-managing, public and other social functions, in whose case this is provided for by the Constitution, statute or law, shall be elected or appointed for a period of up to 4 years, except in those individual cases in which the Constitution determines differently.

The elected and appointed officials and other champions of self-managing, public and other social functions, in whose case this is provided for by the Constitution, statute or law, may be elected or appointed at the most twice consecutively to the same functions, except in those individual cases in which the constitution determines differently.

The duration of the term of office and the restriction imposed on the reelection or reappointment of the elected or appointed officials and other champions of self-managing, public and other social functions in respect of which this has been provided for by the Constitution, statute or law, shall be regulated by the Constitution or by statute or law in accordance with the Constitution.

The duration of the term of office and the possibility of reelection or reappointment of persons occupying judiciary offices and the duration of the term of office and the restriction imposed on the reappointment of the social attorney of self-management are regulated by the law.

2. This amendment replaces the provisions of Article 151 of the SFRY Constitution.

Amendment III

1. The president and vice president of the SFRY Assembly and the president of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly are elected for a 1-year term.

2. The president of the SFRY Assembly and president of the chamber of the SFRY Assembly are elected every year from another republic of autonomous province.

The vice president of the SFRY Assembly cannot be reelected to the same function for the duration of the mandate of delegates at the SFRY Assembly.

2. This amendment replaces the provisions of Article 312 of the SFRY Constitution.

Amendment IV

1. The SFRY Presidency consists of one member from each of the republics and autonomous provinces who is elected by the republican assembly or the assembly of the autonomous province, by secret vote at the joint session of all chambers of the assembly, and ex officio, the president of the organ of the LCY determined by the LCY Statute.

2. This amendment replaces the provision of Article 321 of the SFRY Constitution.

Amendment V

1. The preliminary procedure of proposing candidates for the election of the president and members of the Federal Executive Council is carried out by the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

The same person cannot be elected twice consecutively president of the Federal Executive Council.

Members of the Federal Executive Council can be elected twice consecutively to the same function at the most.

4. After 2 years have elapsed since the election of the president and members of the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Executive Council, within the framework of its duties and rights, submits to the SFRY Assembly chambers the report on the situation in all spheres of social life, on the implementation of the policy and implementation of the federal legislation and other regulations and general acts of the SFRY Assembly, both on its work and on the work of the federal organs of administration. The SFRY Assembly chambers hold a special discussion on this report, make an assessment of the work of the Federal Executive Council and decide whether they will present their views concerning confidence in the president and members of the Federal Executive Council.

3. This amendment complements the provision of Article 348, paragraph 2, replaces the provisions of Article 349, paragraphs 2 and 3 and complements the provisions of Article 358 and 359 of the SFRY Constitution.

Amendment VI

1. Officials who are in charge of federal organs of administration and federal organizations and other officials appointed by the SFRY Assembly can be appointed at the most twice consecutively to the same function.

2. This amendment replaces the provisions of Article 366, paragraph 2 of the SFRY Constitution.

Amendment VII

1. Judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia are elected for 8 years and cannot be reelected as judges of this court.

The president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia is elected from the judges of this court for 1 year, every year from another republic or autonomous province.

2. This amendment replaces the provision of Article 381, paragraph 2 of the SFRY Constitution.

In passing the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution, the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly also adopted the following conclusions:

The draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution are being put to public debate and submitted to the assemblies of the republics and assemblies of autonomous provinces for their views.

The draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution will be published in the daily press--in papers of the republican and provincial conferences of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People. The draft amendments with explanations will be published also in the joint paper of the SFRY Assembly and of the assemblies of the republics and provinces.

The public debate on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution will last until 10 February 1981.

The public debate on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution will be summed up by republics and autonomous provinces, while the results of their debate will be submitted to the Commission for Constitutional Questions of the SFRY Assembly with the proviso that working people and citizens can also submit their views and proposals directly to the Commission for Constitutional Questions.

The Commission for Constitutional Questions of the SFRY Assembly is charged with monitoring the public debate on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution and with implementing cooperation in this respect with the relevant bodies of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, as well as with other organs and organizations and professional and scientific institutions.

The Commission for Constitutional Questions of the SFRY Assembly is charged with preparing and submitting--1 month after the public debate on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution has ended--to the Federal Chamber a report on the results of the debate, the text of the proposals of the amendments to the SFRY Constitution and the text of the proposed constitutional law for the implementation of amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

The Federal Chamber considers that in the public debate on the draft amendments it is necessary that questions of implementing the entire political system of socialist self-management, in particular of the functioning and promoting the delegate assembly system, work and responsibility of executive and administrative organs, the social information system and the system of public information, further democratization of the cadre policy and social control of the work of organs of power and self-management and champions of other self-managing, public and other social functions, should also be discussed more broadly at the same time, all of this being particularly significant for the further democratization of social relations and political decisionmaking--in which the substance of Comrade Tito's initiative lies.

NEW SHORT-WAVE TRANSMISSION CENTER FOR NATIONAL RADIO PLANNED

LD031930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Zagreb, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--The transmitter factory of Radio-Industrija Zagreb [RIZ] has taken on the entire construction and assembly of the short-wave transmission center and the antenna system for Radio Yugoslavia.

This amounts to one of the most complex projects of this kind carried out in the world so far. The value of the work is estimated at about 400 million dinars. The entire system is planned to be completed in about 2 years. The contract on the construction of this project, as stated at today's press conference in Zagreb, was signed by Dr Zdravko Pecar, director of Radio Yugoslavia, and by Branko Tkalcevic, director of the RIZ transmitter factory.

When this project is completed Radio Yugoslavia will have the most modern technical equipment with four 500-kilowatt transmitters by which it will transmit in nine world languages. With the installation of this system Radio Yugoslavia will be heard by inhabitants of a large number of nonaligned countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the station will also be heard in Australia, West and East Europe and North America.

Most of the equipment for Radio Yugoslavia comes from Yugoslav manufacturers and only a part of the antenna installations is imported.

NORTHEAST SLOVENE TERRITORIAL DEFENSE UNITS MEET

LD031810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Maribor, 3 Nov (TANJUG)--The ideopolitical and expert training of Territorial Defense Headquarters and units must be constant, expertly and well prepared, as well as rationally organized, so that the social resources set aside by working people in organizations of associated labor for the realization of the concept of all-people's defense might be used as rationally as possible. This was stated at today's consultative meeting in Maribor of representatives of Territorial Defense headquarters and units and of sociopolitical and other organizations from northeast Slovenia. Maj Gen Miha Petric, territorial defense commander of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, was also present.

As was emphasized, great attention should also be paid to individual ideopolitical education, and the fund of expert literature in Territorial Defense headquarters and units should be increased for this. If members of the Territorial Defense, in particular officers--whether regular or reserve--are to be directed constantly to the most topical sociopolitical events, they must themselves be sociopolitical workers in the environments in which they live and work. It is therefore essential that they are all active in sociopolitical and self-management life in their local communities and organizations of associated labor.

In the discussion on self-protection in Territorial Defense headquarters and units it was emphasized that this is also a permanent task for all members to which the necessary attention should be paid and for which they should also be trained.

The ideopolitical education and upbringing of young people in volunteer territorial defense youth units was also discussed at the consultative meeting. In this respect exceptional results have been achieved in northeast Slovenia, and in future great attention should be paid to young people in Territorial Defense.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA SAWP PRESIDENT--Novi Sad, 27 Oct (TANJUG)--At the session today of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina, Pavle Krtenic was elected the new president with a 1-year term of office, and Antun Kusturin was elected secretary, with a 2-year term of office. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 28 Oct 80 LD]